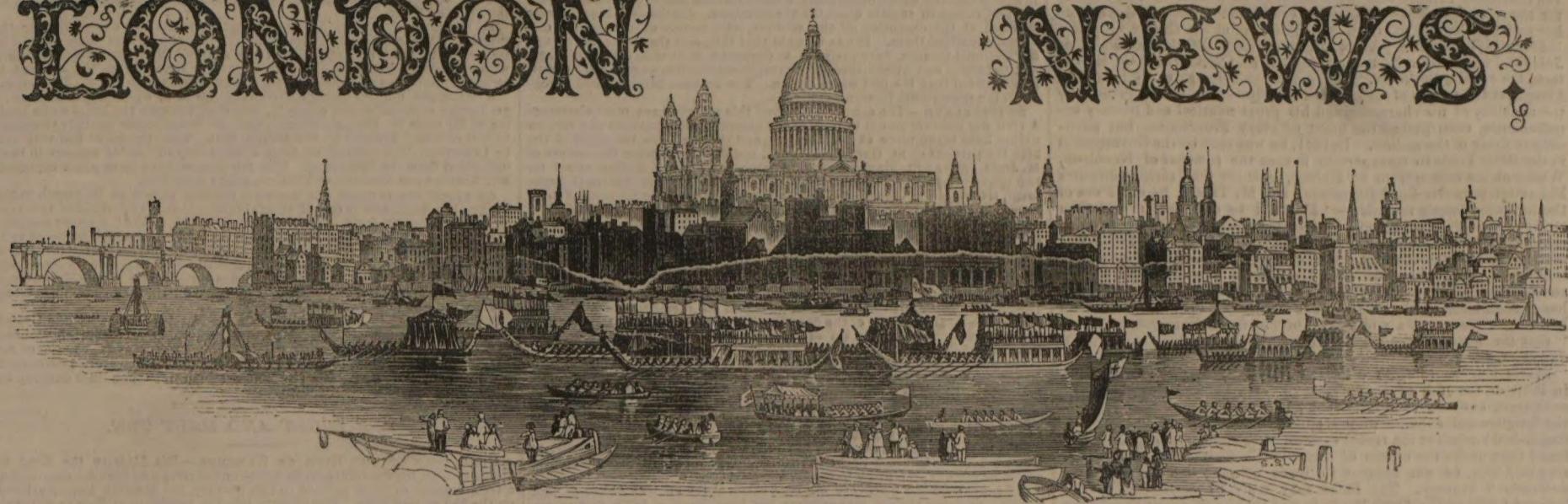


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[SIXPENCE.

VICTORIA AT CHATEAU D'EU.

The visit of her Majesty to the Chateau d'Eu has progressed almost literally in the spirit in which we wrote of it in our last number. Our appreciation of the event has proved in all respects correct, and our forebodings of its innocent and happy character have been verified to the hearts' content of the subjects of both France and England. To ourselves it will afford the peculiar pleasure of abundant illustration upon a subject of intense public interest, and one likely to afford the highest gratification to all classes of our readers. The topic, moreover, is too cheering and ripe with pleasant reflection to be hastily abandoned; and we shall make no apology for keeping it a little longer, and still in all its freshness, before the world.

The fact is, that the rendezvous of the Queen Victoria with the King of France is a very significant national adventure—we mean national as regards both countries. It has completely settled the loyal alarmists of London, and jealous politicians of Paris, by proving that confidence—by the moral march of civilization—may be justly and generously reposed between monarchs and countries whom the less trusting spirit of more tainted periods of history would not have permitted to have come into free social contact—into the happy collision of personal friendship—for any stake short of the prize of empire itself; and then only with such simulated courtesy and cold stately hospitality as would have banished truth from the meeting, and imbued it with all the insincerity of diplomatic guile. Men are by this time convinced that this modern consummation of confidence is the wisest and happiest at which to have arrived.

It is true that in England we had many serious doubters, and loyal subjects full of affectionate fears for their young Sovereign. Forgetting that Parliament had repealed the act which formerly required its sanction to the temporary absence of the Sovereign from Great Britain, even in a time of profound peace, the "doubters doubted" if Victoria was not, in accepting the friendly invitation of a neighbouring state, exerting an absolute power to violate the constitution of her own. Those who feared conjured up more dreadful visions. They did not think, as they would have done in times of old, that Louis Philippe would treat our monarch to a "surprise," and make a political captive of the flower and chief of England's rank and beauty; but they regarded with terror the revolutionary spirit of the democratic party in France, and half shuddered lest it might seize so favourable an opportunity to strike a double blow at the principle of monarchy, by hurling some fatal bolt at the French and English Sovereigns, even at the interchange of their act of friendship itself. There might be an infernal machine to undermine the happiness of the Chateau D'Eu! In France, any little jealousy that prevailed about the circumstance was purely political. It resolved itself into a fear of the fascination of the English Queen giving deceitful grace to the hidden machinations of perfidious Albion, and annihilating the promises of French commerce by a fair-extorted treaty that should strike it to the dust! Now all the classes of persons we have named are practically convinced of their error; and upon the subject of the royal visit there are now no doubts, no fears, no political jealousies, on either side of the Channel, upon which our spirited Victoria has made so animated and beautiful a trip.

The truth, as it has been elicited by facts, has proved completely in accordance with our last week's prophecy, and with the spirit of national feeling here and in France, among all the loyal, peaceable, cordial, and well-thinking of the two dominions. It is to this effect:—that a civilizing spirit has so attuned national animosities to a more friendly tone—the interchange of commerce, and the progress of learning, and the arts, have so softened political hatreds into amity and repose—that the advance of mental cultivation has so cleared away mean asperities, and harmonized the general interests of nations and societies, that monarch may visit monarch in each other's territories, in a spirit of simple neighbourly affection; that they may embrace without deceit, shake hands without treachery, and indulge the graces of friendship without a thought of their being tainted with political ambitions. And to have achieved such a condition of pure and holy trust—to have pushed the principle of human brotherhood even unto thrones; to have elevated the heart of society in its highest spheres of action—is one of the noblest moral results of advancing intelligence, and sets a seal of pride and glory upon the better philosophy of the age. This is the high religious light in which we would regard this interesting subject apart from national considerations, which involve the friendly communion of countries—the averting of bloodshed, and the Christian disrelish for war.

And who, after reading the excellent and creditable reports of the late royal meeting which have appeared in our daily journals, will say that the cordiality of France and England has not been mutually promoted and advanced? Look upon the picture. See how our dear lady Victoria has been received. With what a princely anxiety to blend the chivalrous gallantry of a former time with signs of the more sincere virtue of modern domestic feeling—of honoured friendship and affection—has the noble and venerable

Louis, with his glorious family, displayed his determination to do honour to the gentle though courageous creature who responded to his generous invitation with so much honest freedom, and reposed her life—the hope and happiness of her country—with such a perfect confidence in the honour of his subjects, and the devotion they have bestowed upon his guest. It must be gratifying to us to know that the name of Victoria was never more loudly greeted than upon the shores of France. It is an epoch to record in the history of civilization.

The whole visit has been one grand gala—a continued interchange of gratification between hospitality and its guest—of good feeling between the people of the two Sovereigns—an enthusiastic burst of friendship—beautiful, overflowing, and essenced with the finest amabilities of life. When the gallant old King led the confident happy Victoria into the bosom of his family, and presented her to his own consort, crowned with years and virtue—when that venerable Queen folded our own treasure

to her bosom, and covered her, not with cold and courtly salutes, but with kisses of sympathy, in the genuine emotion of maternal love; when the rude and honest joy of the excited populace was stilled into silence for the moment, by a deep respect for the impulse which laid bare the heart of Royalty before a crowd—we ask emphatically, and the answer will come to us from the French and English people in a single breath—did not the two nations then join hands and hearts? Was there nothing symbolical of a national friendship in that beautiful personal embrace?

We have given elsewhere all the details of the Chateau d'Eu, but we cannot here resist the record of our earnest gratitude to France—her noble King and glorious people—for the honour and hospitality which our Queen has received from their generosity; and we have only to add a hope, that we may not be found backward in seeking to imitate so cheering an example when the fine old Monarch and his faithful consort shall pay their now promised visit to our longing English land.



PORTRAITS OF THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE AND DUC D'AUMALE.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO FRANCE.
We this week present our readers with a series of picturesque illustrations of her Majesty's Marine Excursion, extending from the embarkation at Southampton to the royal squadron quitting Falmouth

for the French coast. Next week we shall complete the illustration of this important event by another series of splendid and heart-stirring scenes from "Her Majesty's Visit to France," with portraits of the royal personages, the several stages of the progress, &c. In addition to the talents of our own artists, on this occasion, we have secured the able services of Mons. Morel Fatio, who has received the express commands of his Majesty Louis Philippe to execute a grand series of paintings of this important international event. Meanwhile, we annex two faithful and striking portraits of two of the illustrious Princes who were recently on a visit to this country for the special purpose of inviting our Most Gracious Queen and her amiable Consort to visit Louis Philippe, at the Chateau d'Eu.

François Ferdinand Philippe Louis Marie d'Orléans, Duke de Joinville, was born at Neuilly, the 14th of October, 1818. He entered the royal navy at an early age, and particularly distinguished himself at the taking of Saint Jean d'Ullo. The young Prince, by the assability of his character, and his great nautical and literary acquirements, soon gained the heart of every Frenchman, but particularly those of the sailors. In 1841, he was sent by the Government in the Belle Poule to transport to France the remains of Napoleon. Whilst on his return from St. Helena, learning that serious disputes had arisen between Lord Palmerston and M. Thiers, he made use of the following heroic remark:—"Should I be attacked, rather than strike I would blow up my vessel: the ashes of Napoleon shall never fall into the hands of the English." In 1843, the Duke was married to Donna Francisca de Braganza: the marriage ceremony took place at Rio Janeiro. The Duchess is a most amiable and accomplished lady, of a very sensitive turn of mind. It is related of her that on learning the death of her father, she opened the doors of her numerous aviaries and set all her birds at liberty, observing, "that the songs of the little warblers rent her heart asunder on a day of so much grief."

Marie Eugène Philippe d'Orléans, Duke d'Aumale, was born in Paris on the 16th of January, 1822. He entered the army as a subaltern, and was soon after sent to Algiers, where he partook of the fatigues and dangers of his countrymen. He particularly distinguished himself at the recent capture of the Smala of Abdel Kader, being then under the orders of General Changarnier. During his stay in Africa, he was present in many actions, and showed great determined bravery. The Duke may truly be considered "The beloved Child of the Army." It is said that he is about to take the command of the province of Constantine, and that ere long he will be appointed Governor-General of Algeria.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—(From our own Correspondent.)—PARIS, Sept. 5.—The special reporters and excellent artists that you have sent to the Chateau d'Eu, will have forwarded you full and interesting details of the interview of the King of the French and the Queen of England. I shall confine my narrative to all that has taken place in Paris. The whole of the population of the capital were anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Queen; every one was desirous of assisting to render her every honour, and her visit as agreeable as possible. The National Guards prepared their best uniforms; even those who never attend review, and as seldom as possible mount guard, resolved on this occasion to be present, for none doubted that they would be reviewed. Our shopkeepers laid in the most fashionable stocks; our tailors and dress-makers were at work night and day; new equipages were ordered; in short, Paris was determined to be gay and brilliant. At Versailles and St. Cloud, all was movement and bustle—all were in expectation of getting a sight of England's Queen. It is but just to state that the French looked on the visit of the Queen to Paris as a pledge of a future good understanding between England and France, and felt proud of the alliance; even our journals threw aside their rancorous and unjust reproaches against the British Government, determined to lend their aid in forwarding so desirable, so important an object. Imagine then the sensation of the Parisians on learning this morning that her Majesty returned to England without visiting Paris! I have lived long in France; I never witnessed such a disappointment! Yesterday, in every cafe, in every salon, on every promenade, the conversation was the Queen. "She will be satisfied with her visit to Paris," was the general remark, "and return to England with a high opinion of our hospitality and great desire to form a stable friendly alliance with her." To-day everybody is sad and *triste*, and in all directions, from the highest to the lowest classes, might be heard, in doleful tones, "She is not coming." Politically speaking, the presence of the Queen in Paris would have done much good, and it is to be lamented that it did not take place. Let us hope that at no distant period her Majesty may be induced to honour our capital with a visit: let her be assured that her presence will tend more to consolidate in one bond two of the greatest powers in Europe, than all the diplomacy of our most eminent statesmen.

ITALY.—In my last I forwarded you an account of a sedition rising in Italy: I am now enabled to send you full particulars. It would appear that for some time past secret societies have formed in every principal town, and that a favourable opportunity only was wanting for a general insurrection. The conspirators having, however, learned that the Government had some suspicions of their intentions, were forced to take immediate measures; they therefore raised the report that "the French were coming to Ancona to assist the Liberals of Italy;" and seduced many of the younger branches of noble families. The revolt was to have broken out at Naples and Bologna; but the Government, informed in time, arrested the principal conspirators, and the insurrection was reduced to the *brigandage* of several petty guerilla parties. The following letter will give you the latest news from Italy:—

"Bologna, Aug. 28
It is now officially known that at the beginning of the present month a revolution was to have broken out in Naples, and to have been followed up throughout Italy. Our police, having received timely information, took the necessary precautionary measures, receiving their orders from the Cardinal Spinola. The conspirators, on learning that their plots were known, retired into the mountains, pursued by our troops. The first day they succeeded in surprising one of our captains of gendarmerie and five men, whom they murdered, and then fled, to avoid our soldiers, from mountain to mountain. Their numbers have now considerably diminished. The conspirators imagining that an insurrectionary movement would have broken out in our city on the 23rd, on the occasion of a grand procession outside Ponte Molino, approached within two miles of Bologna, and encamped near to Monte Paterno. A detachment of infantry, under the orders of a sergeant, were sent against them, but the sergeant not permitting his men to attack the conspirators, they were enabled to retire without the loss of a man. The detachment pursued them as far as Fiori, where the insurgents are now surrounded, it is said, by our troops. On the 24th two of the insurgents were brought in prisoners. On the 27th, Cardinal Spinola issued a proclamation, creating a military commission for the trial of the conspirators—the verdict to be final, without appeal."

"Letters received yesterday from Rome state that the Pope, notwithstanding his great age, being 78, and having reigned 13 years, continues to enjoy the most perfect health. The Holy College is now composed of 64 members, of whom six are cardinal-bishops. (Cardinal Testaferrata is dead.)

"Our mines of gold are in a most flourishing condition. Of all the mines in the kingdom of Sardinia, and which are to be found in the valley of Arzaga, in the province of Pallanza, the most flourishing are Monte Nero, Cav. no. Pazzo, Ferriera, Pozzoni, and Pazzo Sepulvi. The total produce of these mines is about 1500lb. of gold."

"Some miscreants have been guilty in Naples of setting fire to the dresses of many distinguished ladies by throwing oil of vitrol over them, and other combustible matter. The Duchess of Gostolietta and the Princess Canillo are amongst the victims. The police is actively at work, and great hopes are entertained that the cowardly brigands will be discovered, and receive the punishment they so justly merit."

SPAIN.—The only news of importance from Spain is the official notice of the recognition by the British Government of the Provisional Government, notified to the Ministers by Mr. Astor on the 28th of August. This death-blow to the hopes of Espartero greatly exasperated his friends, and tears were entertained for the tranquillity of Madrid. Ministers having received information that a conspiracy had been formed to surprise and murder Generals Navarro, Serrano, and Concha, placed the garrison, during the night, under arms, but all remained quiet. Whether this was a *petit complot* of the police or not, is very doubtful; but the Government seized on it as a pretext for exiling from Madrid Generals Rodó, Capaz, Evaristo, San Miguel, Menéndez, Lugar, and M. Cusco. San Miguel, previous to his departure, sent in to the Minister of War a formal renunciation of all his titles, honours, and decorations. Barcelona still remains in a state of great uneasiness. On the 27th the list of the electors was torn from the door of the hotel of the Provincial Deputation. Catalonia occupies greatly the attention of the Government, and they are greatly embarrassed with the demands made by the *delegates* of the provinces, that a guarantee shall be given that the approaching elections shall not receive the Government influence in favour of the moderates, and that General Espartero should remain commander of Fort of Montjuic. Another subject of great anxiety to the Ministers is the alarming state of indiscipline and demoralization of the army. Already have 30,000 men, belonging to the conscriptions of 1836 and 1838, been discharged, and all the provincial militias have been disbanded, the staff alone remaining. The Duke de Gluckberg has been appointed by the French Government chargé d'affaires to the court of Madrid. We have nothing fresh from the Basque provinces."

"Bayonne, September 3
In the night of the 29th and 30th a battalion of the regiment of

El Principe revolted at Madrid. It demanded the promised leave of absence. This battalion was instantly disarmed. Five sergeants, two corporals, and a soldier were shot on the morning of the 30th, in presence of the garrison, whose devotion is unquestioned."

"The Queen and the Infant returned to Madrid on the 30th, in the evening. They were received with the greatest enthusiasm. Madrid was perfectly tranquil." The *Moniteur* of Wednesday announces that the Supreme Junta of Saragossa had dissolved itself on the 1st. Ortega, its President, quitting the town. This is explained by letters of the 30th from Madrid, which state that the delegates from Barcelona, Senors Benaven, &c., had come to a kind of understanding with Government, whereby Araoz was to be Captain General, and things to remain quiet till the elections. Civilians at Madrid were shocked at the execution of the soldiers, who merely demanded the dismissal promised them. It was thought that this, and the pretended plot of the National Guards, were pretexts to declaring Madrid in a state of siege. But Caballero and Ayllón threaten to resign rather than suffer this. Caballero declared that the plot was a fiction. The Belgian Minister had recognized the provisional Government.

SWITZERLAND.—The accounts received this morning are most alarming. A civil war has broken out in most of the cantons. Disturbances of a serious nature have taken place at St. Maurice and Balma. On the night of the 28th the patriots of St. Gengoulph, Voury, and Montey, under the orders of M. Joris, entered St. Maurice, singing patriotic airs, and, having seized on two pieces of artillery, they left the next morning. It is said that the Government, frightened at the spirit of discontent which reigns in the Haut-Valea, have sent counter orders to the troops marched out on the 26th ult. A civic guard has been formed. The cause for the insurrection is a dispute between the Council of State and the Liberal party of the different cantons. A meeting of the Council of State and deputies from each district took place on the 24th. The deputies demanded that the members of the Council of State should send in their resignation, which they refused. On the 25th the Grand Council, in granting an amnesty for all political offenders, approved of all the acts of the Council of State, and authorized its members to take every precaution for the security of the cantons. This greatly irritated the Patriots, and emissaries were sent in all directions to raise the people against the Council of State.

FRANCE.—An official report has been made of the number of poor in each of the twelve districts into which Paris is divided. It is as follows:—1st district, 1 poor in every 47 inhabitants; 2nd district, 1 in 33; 3rd district, 1 in 27; 4th district, 1 in 15; 5th district, 1 in 17; 6th district, 1 in 15; 7th district, 1 in 17; 8th district, 1 in 6; 9th district, 1 in 8; 10th district, 1 in 19; 11th district, 1 in 16; 12th district, 1 in 6: the average is 1 in 13.

It is said that Louis Philippe has ordered our most eminent jeweller to prepare a most brilliant necklace in diamonds and other precious stones, which he intends presenting to Queen Victoria.

A most interesting discovery has been made at the ancient Abbey of Sept Fonds. Amongst the old manuscripts has been found a Latin dictionary, the author unknown, written in the 13th century; it is in two volumes, and in a high state of conservation. The manuscript has been sent to the Royal Library. There was also found a Commentary on the Psalms of David.

During the last week several of our eminent men have died; amongst others, Count de Feletz, aged 74 years. The count was the brother of the distinguished writer who principally contributed to the success of the journal called *Journal de l'Empire*, now so well known as *Journal des Débats*. Jacques Louis David de Seguen des Hens, Bishop of Troyes, died in his diocese on the 31st of August, aged 83; and Guillaume Arnold Günther Bishop of Sion, on the same day, at Treves, aged 80 years.

A singular duel took place last week at Mesanfort, in the department Seine and Oise, between M. Lenfant and M. Maldonet. A dispute having arisen at a billiard table between these gentlemen, it was agreed that they should draw lots for who should throw the red ball at the other. The chance fell to M. Maldonet, who immediately threw the ball at his opponent, hit him on the forehead, and killed him on the spot.

The St. Germain Railway was opened in the month of August, 1837; that of Versailles (right bank), in 1839. During the six years of the first, it has carried 7,036,759 passengers; Versailles, in the four years, has carried 1,201,900 passengers. During the month of August last, the St. Germain line carried 119,003 passengers; receipts, 122,458 francs. The Versailles (right bank), 274,693 passengers; receipts, 288,528 francs.

M. Budelman, the principal partner in one of the most extensive banks in Austria, died last week.

A most destructive fire broke out on the night of the 27th at Munchberg, in Bavaria: 128 houses were destroyed by the flames.

The Belgians at determined people shall not lose their way in the night. The authorities have ordered that a lantern shall be placed at the corner of each street, on which shall be painted, in coloured letters, the name of the street.

In 1815, the population of Prussia was 10,350,000, it is now 15,000,000. Of these fifteen millions, thirteen speak the German language, and the remainder Polish, &c.

Madame Persiani has returned to Paris from London, and takes up her abode at Chaton, a charming summer residence, where she will remain until the opening of the Italian Opera, which takes place on the 1st of October. Madame Viardot Garcia is with us; she returns to Vienna for the opening of the Grand Opera on the 1st of February next.

Mesdames Anna Thillon and Davis, having recovered from their late indisposition, made their re-appearance this week in Baile's opera, the "Lover's Well."

A new ballet, called "Les Caprices," is in repetition at the Grand Opera; it is in three acts and nine *tableaux*: the music by Messrs. Deldevéz de Flot and Burgmüller.

The great *maestro* Rossini, completely cured by Doctor Civiale, returns shortly to Bologna.

M. Fabre, a native of Fribourg, has constructed an instrument to imitate the human voice. It is composed of caoutchouc, to imitate the throat, the tongue, and the nostrils. A pair of bellows, moved by pedals, and a series of keys modify the tones. The only difficulty experienced by M. Fabre is the action of the atmosphere on the caoutchouc. He is, however, certain of ultimate success. The artist pretends that he will be able to produce syllables and even words.

MONTEVIDEO.—Private letters have been received from Buenos Ayres of the 1st and 2nd of July, with intelligence from Monte Video of the 25th and 30th of June. The Buenos Ayres fleet was at the Busco, near Monte Video, but in consequence of a communication which the commodore had sent to Oribe, claiming compensation for some damages sustained by British residents near Monte Video from Oribe's army, it was feared that the commodore intended to detain Admiral Brown in the event of not obtaining satisfaction. All parties are said to be becoming convinced that without the interference of the commodore peace would have long since been established. The Monte Video Government were about to send an ambassador to Rio to arrange differences, and it is supposed he would proceed in the Gorgon steamer.

The nature of the commodore's communications to Oribe had not transpired at Monte Video. A scene of carnage had occurred at the "Mount," some prisoners taken by Oribe's army having been immediately sacrificed.

WEST INDIES.—The Meaway steamer arrived from the West Indies on Saturday. Her mails were landed under the charge of Lieut. Langton. Her passengers were— from Vera Cruz, Mr. de Walle; from Havana, Capt. Lyt and Mr. T. P. Morris; from Nassau, Mr. Pinder; from Bermuda, Mr. Arribal; from Triunfa, Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Frothero; from Demerara, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick; from Barbadoes, Messrs. Moore, Hardy, and Wilson; from St. Kitt's, Mr. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Cardie and servant; from Martinique, Mr. Cochett; from Guadalupe, Mr. Daubin; from Antigua, Mr. Albin; from Jamaica, Mr. Kynton and Mr. Abrahams. Freight, 344,478 dollars, 1622 doublets, 1270 ounces of silver, 1580 ounces of gold, 2000 lb. matting, 169 serous of cochineal and indigo. The Mexican fleet arrived at Vera Cruz from Campeachay, having commissioners from Campeachay on board, on July 29. The Tay steamer left Havana for the Gulf Aug. 7; she had lost her surgeon and several of her crew by yellow fever.

Between Havanna and Vera Cruz the Medway was struck with lightning; and on August 18th she encountered a tremendous gale of wind off Bermuda. The Medway reached the crew of a brig, coal laden, when on the point of sinking.

Histilities had ceased between Campeachay and Mexico, and negotiations pending for an adjustment, a truce of six months having been entered upon. General Minor a prisoner in the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa. The general was commander of the land forces employed against Campeachay. A court-martial was about to sit at Mexico, to inquire into the charges brought against him, when the Medway left.

There is an extraordinary dearth of interesting intelligence by the West India mail, but the accounts of the crops are highly satisfactory. The planters appear of late years to have fallen into the unpardonable error of not planting sufficient cane; and although in many instances it is too late this year to remedy the evil, yet we observe it stated that the fields are in general fuller than for years back. In Trinidad this is particularly the case, and from the improvement in field work, the expectations of the next crop are highly promising. The present crop may be said to be now finished in that island, and will yield 3000 hds. more than last year.

At Dominica the four weeks fine weather had materially assisted in working up the crop, and a few days before the departure of the packet, rain had fallen in sufficient quantity to give extraordinary vigour to next crops.

FATAL EPIDEMIC IN THE WEST INDIES.—By private letters from the Bermudas, which arrived at Woolwich on the evening of the 4th inst., it appears that the fever peculiar to that group of islands was raging with great virulence at St. Georges at the time the letters were despatched, and is considered by the oldest inhabitants to be equally as severe as the epidemic that visited that island in 1819. It commenced early in August, and by the 20th of the month more than half of the military stationed there had been attacked, and were then filing the hospitals and other places set apart for the reception of the sick. Of the Royal Sappers and Miners six had died, and at the latest accounts sixty men were ill, including nearly all the non-commissioned officers and officers, with Colonel Barry, Commanding officer of the Royal Engineers. Every kind of labour has been suspended, the civil population having also experienced the effects of the prevailing fever to a great extent,

owing to the number of deaths and the prostration of strength of those who were attacked by the epidemic. Letters from the Royal Artillery stationed at Bermuda announce the melancholy intelligence that Lieutenant-Colonel Arabin, Commanding officer of the corps at that station, died of the prevailing fever, and was much regretted.

CANADA.—By the latest accounts from the rest of Government in Canada, we are apprised that pardons have been granted by his Excellency Sir Charles Metcalfe to a few more of the exiles who were implicated in the disturbances in Canada in 1837. The parties are, Drs. John Rolph, Charles Duncombe, and Morrison, and John Montgomery. This circumstance has given rise to the most violent altercations in the party newspapers.

The Provincial Parliament has been called for the despatch of business on the 28th September.

In the cases of the men in custody upon the coroner's warrant for the murder of the lad killed on the 12th of July, the judges have refused to receive bail. It is now stated that the number of rioters at Beauharnois, who were either killed by the troops or were drowned in the attempt to escape, exceeds forty. Bodies are yet frequently found in the St. Lawrence.

A barbarous murder has occurred near Toronto, where a Mr. Kinnear, a gentleman of considerable property, was shot through the heart while reading at his table by his man servant, and his housekeeper brutally strangled by this monster, assisted by the servant maid, who afterwards fled with him to Lewiston. The hope of securing a large sum of money appears to have instigated them to this crime. The murderers have been since captured. Mr. Kinnear was formerly at Kinloch, near Cupar Fife.

An expedition of about one thousand persons, is now on its march to the Oregon territory, and is one of several others that have proceeded this year on nearly the same scale from the United States, under the secret auspices of the Government, which appears to be acting on the advice tendered to it by Mr. Calhoun in the Senate last Febyuary, on the bill for taking possession of the Oregon territory, when he recommended that "to secure its possession it should go on settling it with its citizens quietly and peacefully, without exciting any apprehension on the part of England, till they should be strong enough there to maintain it."

A few days ago as Mr. Wickliffe, the Postmaster-General of the United States, was proceeding in a steamer to Baltimore, he was severely stabbed in the breast by a young man who had been an unsuccessful candidate for an appointment in his department. The wound is, however, pronounced not mortal, although very severe. The assassin was taken into custody on the instant.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING OF HANOVER.—His Majesty the King of Hanover took his departure on Saturday on his return to his own dominions, after a sojourn of three months in this country, his Majesty having arrived on the 2nd of last June. His Majesty left his residence at Kew in a travelling carriage and four horses, preceded by outriders, at nine o'clock on Saturday morning, and reached his apartments in St. James's Palace about 10 o'clock. His Majesty embarked from the Brunswick Wharf, on board her Majesty's steam vessel Dover, commanded by Captain Lynn, R.N., for Antwerp. When the Dover arrived opposite the Dockyard, Woolwich, with his Majesty on board, a royal salute was fired from the field battery, under Major Rawnsley, and Lord Bloomfield and Sir Francis Collier came on shore in the pinnace after parting with his Majesty, who entered into conversation with them during their progress down the river in the most affable manner. The King was dressed in plain clothes.

THE REGENT OF SPAIN.—His Highness the Regent of Spain, the Duchess of Victoria, and Donna Eladia, left Paddington on Tuesday morning by the day mail train, in a saloon carriage, for the Royal Hotel, at Slough, where the illustrious party arrived shortly before eleven o'clock, and proceeded from thence in three open carriages to Windsor Castle, where they inspected every object of interest connected with the royal residence. The distinguished party returned to town in the evening.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Capua, and their youthful family, are residing in comparative retirement at the Anvers Spa, Belgium.

GENERAL ESPARTERO.—The *Augsburg Gazette* states that Espartero has demanded, through the English Charge d'affaires at Hamburg, whether, in the event of his wishing to go there, he would be permitted to reside. The reply of the Senate, adds the *Gazette*, is not known, but there is little doubt that permission would be granted.

tioned unfortunate officers, and also for the purpose of considering the propriety of sending out the Rev. Mr. Wolff to Bokhara. At two o'clock the chair was taken by Captain Grover, who opened the proceedings. He said he was of opinion that no authentic information had ever been received by the members of the Government, or any other persons, that either of the officers had been murdered. Statements were certainly sent forth, the production of some of the natives of Bokhara, which gave a very lengthened account of both gentlemen being put to death by having their heads cut off before a large concourse of spectators. Now he (Captain Grover) could show, from the evidence of Dr. Wolff, that such deaths, under any circumstances, were not at all customary in Bokhara. Captain Grover next denounced, at great length, the conduct of the Government, and gave a lengthened detail of the facts respecting the appointment of Colonel Stoddart by the British Ambassador at Persia, for the purpose of obtaining information regarding the state of the country. After other observations the gallant Captain concluded, by hoping that, as the Government had refused assistance, the public would come forward and cause the required information to be obtained.—Mr. S. Buckingham supported a resolution for the appointment of a committee to receive subscriptions in order to have the Rev. Dr. Wolff immediately sent out. Mr. Buckingham denounced the appointment of Lord Ellenborough to the post of Governor-General, he being wholly ignorant of the affairs of the Eastern countries.—Several other gentlemen next addressed the meeting, and the resolution being put and carried, the proceedings terminated.

The steam-ship Caledonia sailed on Tuesday evening, shortly after six o'clock, and carried out 85 passengers; amongst them, Judge Haliburton, of Nova Scotia, the reputed author of "Sam Slick"; Mr. Macready, the actor; Mr. E. G. Wakefield, an American manager, and others connected with the theatrical profession.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The following notice has been issued by command of the Postmaster-General:—"Her Majesty's Government having decided that Southampton shall be made the port of arrival and departure for the Peninsular, Mediterranean, Oriental, and West India mails, instead of Falmouth, the following are the arrangements which have been sanctioned, and which will come into operation on and from the 18th instant, on which day the next West India packet will be despatched from Southampton. The respective mails to be forwarded by the packets from Southampton will be made up in London, and transmitted from London to Southampton by the morning, instead of the evening mail, as at present, upon the under-mentioned days:—Peninsular mail, viz., Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibralter, every Thursday. Mediterranean, viz., Malta, Greece, and the Ionian Islands, the first of the month (when the first of the month falls on a Sunday, the Mediterranean and East Indian mails will be made up in London, and despatched on the previous morning), and the Thursday nearest the 15th of the month. Egypt and India, the first of the month. West Indies, the 2nd and 17th of the month (when the 2nd or 17th of the month falls on a Sunday, the West India will be made up and despatched on the following morning). The Brazilian packet will continue to be despatched from Falmouth, as at present. Letters to and from the Mediterranean and the East Indies, &c., intended to be forwarded by the direct packet, instead via Marseilles, should henceforward be addressed via Southampton.

COUNTRY NEWS.

ANDOVER.—Partridges are so very plentiful this season on the various farms around Andover, that a party of gentlemen, consisting of four in number, on the 4th instant, who arrived from London on the previous day, after traversing the grounds of Munition, Thruxton, and Quarley, succeeded, after a few hours' shooting, in bagging seventy-five brace, besides four couple of landrails, the latter very rare at this season of the year. Some of the coveys are remarkably strong, containing from sixteen to eighteen, including the parent birds.

BRIGHTON.—The Fearless Government steamer arrived again at Brighton on Tuesday morning from Treport, with despatches from the Queen to the Pavilion. The Fearless returned again in the course of two or three hours with letters from the Pavilion to her Majesty. We are happy to state that the royal children continue to enjoy uninterrupted good health.

DOVER.—The Duke of Wellington rode over from Walmer on Tuesday morning to preside at a meeting of the Harbour Board, to consider an application from the South Eastern Railway for more harbour land on which to erect two hotels at their terminus. The duke entered the town at twelve, and was received by a guard of honour of the 19th Regiment from the Castle, commanded by Colonel Jones, and under a salute from the guns at the Redoubt. His grace, after surveying the new harbour works, left about one for Walmer, with the same honours as awaited his entrance.

EAST SURREY REGISTRATION.—The days for holding the courts for the revision of the lists for this part of Surrey have been thus appointed by Mr. Fish, the barrister:—Town-hall, Reigate, Friday, September 15; Court-house, Croydon, September 18; Court-house, Kingston, September 18; the western parishes there, September 20; the Eagle, at Wandsworth, September 23; Golden Lion, Camberwell, September 28; the Workhouse at Bromley, September 30; Horns Tavern, Kennington, October 3. The revision is expected to be of great political interest, as each side has a vast number of objections and claims.

EXMOUTH.—The following melancholy accident occurred at this place last week. A boatman put up a sail, and a man's hat was blown off. The whole party, a man, two women, and the boatman, were overturned in the water by leaning too much on one side. One woman was drowned, and her body has not yet been found; the others were saved by some boats which went to their assistance, and rescued them with difficulty. The woman lost was a cook, and her sister died from grief when she heard of the catastrophe.

HALIFAX.—**DREADFUL MILL ACCIDENT.**—On Friday afternoon a shocking accident occurred at the Hollins-mill, near Sowerby-bridge, through one of those dreadful machines vulgarly called "the dule." At five o'clock a little girl (whose name is Harriet Bates) went to the mill to tell a widow her tea was ready, when she was caught in "the dule." The woman boldly attempted to rescue her from a dreadful death, but "the dule" proved itself too strong. Both of the unfortunate females were dragged within its iron teeth, from which only their lifeless bodies were afterwards rescued. So dreadfully had the merciless engine done its horrid work that the body of the girl could not at first be found, until it was discovered literally doubled up in that of the woman.

HASTINGS.—**FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CLERGYMAN.**—The family of the Rev. John Pratt, of Sedlescombe, near Hastings, was on Friday last plunged into deep affliction by the untimely death of a son of the venerable gentleman, the Rev. Henry Pratt, of Watlington, Sussex. Friday being the 1st of September, the younger Mr. Pratt left home in his chaise for the purpose of enjoying a day's partridge shooting on the estates of his father at Sedlescombe, and the melancholy catastrophe by which he was deprived of life arose from the incautious removal, on his arrival at that place, of a fowling-piece he had brought with him from the vehicle. The gun, which was already loaded, by some casualty not explained, went off, and the whole of the contents of the barrel entering the body of the unfortunate gentleman, his death was instantaneous.

HEREFORD.—**FATAL QUARREL BETWEEN REAPERS.**—A most distressing and fatal conflict occurred on Wednesday week amongst a band of reapers, on the Grange Farm, at Leintwardine, in the county of Hereford. It appears that a trifling dispute arose between them, and being excited by liquor, blows ensued; one of the party assaulted defended himself with his reaping-hook, and the death of one of the combatants terminated the affray, while another reaper was so dreadfully wounded, that he was obliged to be assisted home. The name of the unfortunate man who was killed is John Stephens. An inquest was held on his corpse at the house of Mr. Richard Tittley, in Leintwardine, before N. Lanwarne, Esq., one of the coroners for this county, when a verdict of "Manslaughter" was returned against Thus. Turner, and he was committed to take his trial at the ensuing assizes.

MACCLESFIELD.—We lament to state that on Wednesday morning last Mr. Thomas Bullock, farmer, of Gawsorth, received deadly injury from the attack of a bull, under the following circumstances:—It was about half-past five in the morning, and he had just seated himself on a stool in the yard, for the purpose of milking, when the enraged animal rushed towards him. On seeing its approach he ran towards the shippin, but though the bull was three times the distance from him which his seat was from the door, it overtook him before he found shelter, and gored him against the wall. His cries alarmed the family, who rushed out in their night clothes to his assistance; but their efforts to rescue him were fruitless, till his brother, from the next house, came with a gun loaded with small shot, which he had to fire two or three times ere the furious animal would give up his victim. It was then too late, for it had torn open his body, and deeply penetrated the lungs, leaving not the slightest hope of his recovery.

MAIDSTONE.—**REMARKABLE ESCAPE.**—A few mornings since a man named Thomas, in the employ of Mr. John Thomas, landlord of the Harrow public-house, Manor-street, went in the back yard to draw water from the well; and having let the bucket down to the depth of upwards of 100 feet, he by some means accidentally fell into the well, which is 100 feet deep. A woman who witnessed the accident immediately gave an alarm, when, to the astonishment of all, the man was found raising himself up by means of the rope, which he had succeeded in catching hold of close by the bucket. He was severely bruised and cut about the head, shoulders, and legs, and now lies very ill from the effects of the fright, and injuries he sustained; but his escape from death is most wonderful.

SUFFOLK.—**DEATH BY FIGHTING.**—An inquest was held at Clare, Suffolk, on Monday, on Joseph Martin, aged 20, who was killed on Saturday while fighting with John Perry. Evidence was brought forward, which completely exonerated Perry from any blame, and which proved that Martin died from a rupture of the spleen. The jury returned a verdict, that the deceased died from a blow given him by John Perry, who was provoked into a conflict with the deceased by the conduct of the deceased himself.

WINCHESTER.—A lamentable accident occurred at Winchester on Sunday evening last. A private of the battalion of Foot Guards, a fine young man, while bathing in the meadows near the city, was suddenly seized with cramp, and drowned in sight of a number of his comrades who were on the bank. Previous to which, a drummer of the same corps fell down a steep part of St. Giles's-bill, and was taken to the County Hospital senseless and with little hope of recovery.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH.—**DEMISE OF THE DEAN OF GUILD.**—We regret to state the demise of Mr. Ramsay, the Dean of Guild, which took place a few days since. He formerly filled the office of Baillie, and his period of service (two years) as Dean of Guild would have expired in a few weeks. As a public and private man, Mr. Ramsay was generally respected, and his death will be as generally lamented.

GLASGOW.—**MYSERIOUS OCCURRENCE.**—A respectable tradesman's family in Bridgeton, Glasgow, has been thrown into the deepest affliction by the following melancholy and unaccountable event. One of the daughters was to have been married in a few days, and the family were busied with the preparations. On Monday night they were occupied in this way, and retired to rest, all in the most cheerful spirits, with the intention of rising early in the morning to resume their labours. During the night the door was heard to open, and it was immediately found that the intended bride had left the house. Her absence occasioned great uneasiness, as there was no apparent reason for her departure at such an unseasonable hour. Her continued absence for two days gave rise to the gloomiest apprehensions. Thursday her dead body was taken out of the river, near Rutherglen Bridge. The whole affair is wrapped in mystery. The young woman was a well-disposed person; her contemplated marriage was of her own free choice, and had the sanction of the friends; and she and the other members of the family were known to show an amiable disposition towards each other.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—On the evening of last Tuesday a young boy, residing in Turnet-street, Calton, rose out of bed in the night time, while in the rage of fever, and threw himself out of his room window—a height of three stories from the ground. It is somewhat remarkable that the youth, who was quite insensible during his descent, escaped with only a few slight bruises. He only "came to himself" when he had mounted the stairs and applied for admission at the door of his dwelling!

IRELAND.

At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association in Dublin on Monday last, the rent for the week was announced to be £1097 6s. 8d.

AN AFGHAN CHIEF IN TIPPERARY.—The *Limerick Chronicle* contains the following. The hoax appears to have been well played off:—"The town of Tipperary was in great commotion last Wednesday evening, a report having spread that an Afghan chief and his wife were to arrive—some said Akbar Khan. Numbers of persons assembled, and about eight o'clock a one-horse carriage was observed approaching, in which were seated the chief and his lady, dressed in full costume, and certainly nothing more beautiful and lively could be imagined. In one minute the town was illuminated, and persons of all classes rushed into the streets. The demeanour of the chief and his lady was most courteous, but, as they unfortunately could speak no language but their own, it was impossible to carry on any communication but by signs. They signified that they had travelled an immense way, and were obliged to land on the west coast of Ireland—they were on their way to see the Queen! After satisfying every inquiry that was made, as far as they could, the chief and his lady drove out of town, and, if we are informed correctly, found a warm and hospitable welcome at S—n. They left this morning on their visit to London. We have not been able to ascertain the chief's name, but it is not Akbar Khan: the dress of himself and lady was beautiful, and quite in character."

Mr. Green, the aeronaut, made a successful ascent from the Botanic Gardens, at Belfast, on Saturday afternoon, in the presence of 4000 persons. He attained an altitude of above two miles (12,911 feet), and intended to have crossed the Channel to Cumberland; but, finding that he could not get over the water before nightfall, he descended in a field at Craigavon, not far from the seacoast.

The ball of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland took place, on Friday night, in the Pavilion at Belfast, and was attended by upwards of 1600 persons, the rank, fashion, and beauty of the province. Dancing was kept up with great spirit till four the next morning, and everything passed off most agreeably. Mr. Gordon was master of the ceremonies.

RICHMOND MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

On Saturday, the anniversary of the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the first stone of a new building for this institution was laid by William Selwyn, Esq., Queen's Counsel, amidst a numerous assemblage of the gentry of the town and neighbourhood. The preparations made by the committee of management were highly creditable to them. The enclosed space, over the entrance to which was erected a rural arch covered with evergreens and flowers, was decorated with flags and banners for the occasion. A procession, which included the resident clergy, magistrates, and influential inhabitants, preceded by the children of the National School, and followed by the officers and members of the institution, met Mr. Selwyn at the entrance of the town. On reaching the enclosure an appropriate song was sung by the children. The stone, into a cavity in which was inserted, in the usual way, some coins of the current year, &c. &c., was then lowered to its destined place, amidst the cheers of the meeting. A prayer was then offered up by the Rev. Edward Hoare, the curate. Mr. Selwyn next addressed the members, and the appropriateness of his speech, as well as the eloquence with which it was delivered, elicited the warmest applause. Mr. E. Collins then, on the part of the trustees, requested Mr. Selwyn's acceptance of the handsome silver trowel provided for the occasion.

The new building, of which we annex an engraving, is in the Italian style of architecture, and consists of a theatre, about 40 feet by 27 feet, and is capable of accommodating upwards of 300 persons. On each side of the theatre are rooms 20 feet by 16 feet, intended, the one for museum, the other the library. The design is altogether highly creditable to the architects, Messrs. Wardell and Littlewood, of Bishopsgate-street. The cost of the building is, we understand, to be defrayed by donations, and we sincerely hope that the sanguine expectations of the committee of management will be fully realised.

The stone laid by Mr. Selwyn bore the following inscriptions:—

"This stone was laid by William Selwyn, Esq., August 26, 1843. Wardell and Littlewood, architects.

"The site was the gift of her Majesty Queen Victoria, as lady of the manor."

ROYAL IRISH ART-UNION—DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

The Royal Irish Art-Union has now been in existence nearly four years; and it is gratifying to see in Ireland, where party spirit is so rife with evil, an institution like the present in the most flourishing condition. The anniversary meeting took place on the 29th ult., in the Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society. This commodious building was thronged with a highly fashionable and distinguished assembly, amongst whom the ladies were accommodated with the best seats, and appeared to take a great interest in the proceedings. Amidst those present we recognised the Lady Mayoress, Lady Blaney, Lady Talbot de Malahide, the Hon. Misses Plunket, the Lord Mayor, Lord Talbot, Hon. and Rev. Dean Maude, Sir G. F. Hodson, Bart., Sir J. Kingston James, Bart., Sir William Betham, &c. &c. The beautiful prizes to be distributed were admirably arranged—the pictures on the wall, and the statuary forming attractive groups in front. Amongst these may be seen, in our illustration, the charming statues of "The Girl Reading" and "The Girl at Prayer," by P. Macdowell; the clever groups of the "Boys and Dog" and "Boys and Goat," by T. Farrell; "The Andromeda," by J. Kirk, jun.; "The Rescue," by Panormo; and "The Child at Play," by Burnet; in fact, we have seldom seen a coup d'œil more gratifying and cheering.

At one o'clock precisely, on the motion of Sir George Hodson, Bart., seconded by Walter Sweetman, Esq., the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor was called to the chair.

Mr. Stewart Blacker, the honorary secretary, then read the report, which stated that in the year 1840, this society brought £1235 to bear upon the neglected department of the fine arts in Ireland; in the succeeding year the income increased to £2330; in 1842, the public showed their increased confidence and approval by placing £3903 in the society's hands for the national object in view; and that this confidence has not been relaxed or approval forfeited may, we think, be fully gathered from the fact that we stand before you this day with an ascertained income of very near £5000 (cheers), making in the four years already mentioned a grand total of upwards of £12,400. Comparing it with the fourth year of the principal societies in the sister countries, the receipts stand thus:—England, 4th year, £2244; Scotland, 4th year, £3248; Ireland, 4th year, £4963; making a total for England, in four years, £4786; Scotland, in four years, £7318; Ireland, in four years, £12,433. The fund for this year has been thus apportioned:—Prizes for distribution, £2704; engravings, printing, paper, carriage, and other expenses attending same, £1600; for current expenses, £300; for premium fund, £100; making in all, £4750, which will leave about £250 for a reserve against contingencies not calculated on. (Hear, hear.) The report then adverted to the improvement in the exhibitions, but

regretted that the suggestion of the society as to moderation in price had not been attended to by the artists—no less a sum than £14 024 being asked for the 580 works for sale this year—and besought them, for the sake of encouraging the growing taste in this country for modern art, to take the suggestion into serious consideration.

The engravings in progress for the society were then noticed. For 1841. "The Young Mendicant's Novitiate," ably engraved by S. Sangster, from the original picture by R. Rothwell.

1842. "The Peep into Futurity," by the eminent engraver, R. Golding, from Macline.

1843. "The Arran Fisherman," engraving by F. Bacon, from the original by Burton—all in satisfactory progress. And for

1844. It was stated that arrangements were making for a leading and humorous work, by their distinguished countryman Mulready, which elicited much applause.

After announcing the names of the artists who had gained the premiums—for Lithography, H. O'Neill and G. Du Noyez; Modeling, T. Farrell and J. Kirk, jun.; Wood-engraving, W. Walker; Gem-engraving, Flavelle, of Kilkenny—the report noticed the plan proposed for the formation of a society having for its object a national gallery for Ireland, and recommended it strongly to the notice of the members, which called forth much applause.

After some formal business the drawing commenced. The seals on the ballot boxes were broken, and two blind boys from the Richmond Institution drew the lots for the whole society, one from the box containing all the numbers on the tickets of members, the other the numbers of the prizes. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the arrangements, and the various numbers came out very well mingled; the audience gave occasionally cheers as names were recognised. Loud cheers greeted the announcement of a prize of the statue of "The Reading Girl," by Macdowell, to his Excellency Lord de Grey; they were repeated when Lady de Grey obtained one of the cast of "The Andromeda," by young Kirk; but the merriment of the meeting was excessive, amongst the ladies especially, when a £60 prize, entitled "Love; or Faint Heart never won Fair Lady," fell to Andrew Searle Harte, a Fellow of the College. The name of George Alexander Hamilton, Esq., M.P., was loudly cheered when he obtained "The Deserted."

The £200 prizes were as follows:—Scene on the Thames—Distant View of Erieth, J. Tennant, £100; G. H. Gallagher, Ballina. Statues of the Vocal Memnon—Thebes—Sunrise, D. Roberts, £100; Wm. Fishbourne, sen., Carlow. We regret that we have not room for the entire list of prizes.

The prizes in all amounted to 236, valued at £2700, of which there were several casts from the works of the sculptors above mentioned; as also medals, in silver and in bronze, of Francis Johnston, Esq., the eminent architect, who so liberally presented the artists of Ireland with an academy house and exhibition rooms.

At the conclusion of the drawing, thanks were voted to the committee, and to the indefatigable honorary secretary, Mr. Stewart Blacker, to whom is due the credit not only of originating this institution, but of working it to its present highly promising condition.

A vote of thanks was proposed to the Lord Mayor, for the care and attention devoted by his lordship to the duties of chairman. The meeting then separated, the fortunate prizeholders who happened to be present being the objects of much congratulation, and those who did not obtain any consoling themselves that they had at all events secured the beautiful engraving of "The Arran Fisherman's Drowned Child," by Burton.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE;

THE SISTERS.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

BY HENRY COCKTON,

AUTHOR OF "VALENTINE VOX," "STANLEY THORN," ETC.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE SUGGESTION.

LETTERS were now received almost daily by Charles. Dr. Hawtree and Major Falgrave were his constant correspondents; and although they desired to put the case in the most favourable light, they managed between them not only to explain the chief circumstances connected with Caroline and Darnley, but to make it clear to him that his uncle's recovery was hopeless.

Before this unhappy intelligence arrived it was perfectly evident that Charles was sinking; but now that he contemplated darkly his position when Sir Arthur should be no more—viewing himself as a wretched man with all his prospects blasted: a prisoner without the power to struggle for advancement—his spirit was utterly broken, and he sank at once into despair.

Lucrece—whom he now loved more tenderly than ever, and whom he viewed as his guardian angel indeed—saw the lamentable change which this intelligence had induced with alarm; but although her heart was almost broken at the thought of losing him whom she adored, she failed not to make every effort in her power to cheer him. Often while caressing her beautiful child would she take the worst position in which he received them, and make it, in imagination, seem with happiness. She could not, however, effectually rouse him: he would on those occasions embrace her with the most ardent affection, and promise to look at the bright side of things; but he soon relapsed into his former state: his mind clouded the brightness of every prospect; in his view it soon became dim.</p

"I was too anxious, my dear, to return to you," replied Lucrece, "to make any minute inquiries about him, but the Colonel assured me that he was a person of great influence."

"And that is sufficient," cried Fred, "is it not?"

"No," returned Charles, "he may be one of those pernicious fools who boast their influence, but have none; and the result of your journey to the capital may be the proof that he is nothing more."

"But will not his influence be tested before we start?"

"How can it be tested?"

"For Heaven's sake, do not perpetually look at the black side of everything thus. If this letter—which I shall take as early as possible in the morning—obtain special permission for me to accompany Lucrece, will not his influence by that alone be sufficiently proved?"

"He may have enough influence for that; but the other is a very, very different matter."

"Dear Charles," said Lucrece, "be assured of success. I have heard that the Emperor is easily accessible, but, whether it be so or not, I feel sure that this letter will have great weight."

"Come, dear, at least, have hope!—nay, believe at once that we shall succeed. If the Emperor has the heart of a man, I feel that I shall not appeal to him in vain."

"Do not be too sanguine, Lucrece: reflect upon the tyrannous character of the man!—at all events, do not be too sanguine."

"Well, what time to-morrow shall we start?" said Fred.

"Why, if you go at all—"

"If we go at all! Charles, Charles! However, if we go and are to start without delay, this petition must be drawn up to-night: therefore, let us at once set about it."

"We can't do it!" said Charles, "we must employ some lawyer, and have it drawn up in due form, and engrossed."

"Will that be necessary?"

"Charles, my dear," said Lucrece, "will you leave the management of this matter in my hands? I have not generally much confidence in my own judgment, Charles; but in this case I have the very highest. I will draw the petition! It should not, I submit, come from you, but from me. It should be in reality my petition—couched in my own language, and written in my own hand; and I feel that the more simple the language the more effect it will have."

"An excellent thought, Lucrece," cried Fred.—"the very thing!"

"That will be better, certainly," said Charles; "much better: yes, I think that that might perhaps have some effect."

"I am sure that it will—quite sure," said Lucrece, "and therefore, I'll leave you—for I must be alone—and set to work upon it once."

She then retired, and was absent for nearly two hours, during which she drew a sketch of the petition, embodying all the facts in the most touching strain, and concluding with an appeal to the feelings of the Emperor, which she believed could not fail to reach his heart. Having finished this sketch she submitted it to Charles, who, much to her satisfaction, shed tears while he read it. It was then given to Fred, who on reading it wept also, and thereby confirmed the conviction of Lucrece, that the Emperor himself would be moved.

"Admirable!" exclaimed Fred. "Admirable indeed."

"This, remember, is but a sketch," said Lucrece. "I want you now to suggest improvements."

"That will be impossible," said Charles. "No, my dear, let it go just as it is; do not alter a word."

"If he be insensible to that," cried Fred, "he's a fiend! Now, let me make a fair copy, Lucrece!"

"It had better, I think, be in my own handwriting."

"But you must, my dear," said Charles, "feel dreadfully fatigued."

"Oh, not in the slightest degree. Dear Charles," she added, as the tears gushed forth,

"how can I feel fatigued?"

He embraced her fondly, and blessed her with fervour; and having pictured the delight of which the power to communicate to him the intelligence of his being free would be productive, she resumed her task with an expression of joy.

"Now," said Fred, "let us have a bottle of champagne, and drink success to our enterprise, like Englishmen full of hope!"



Charles summoned the servant, and the champagne was quickly produced, when the toast was formally proposed by Fred, who included the health of Beauharnois.

A long conversation having reference to the position of Beauharnois then ensued; and as this very naturally led to the character of Napoleon, and the assumed probability of his listening to the appeal, they continued to converse until Lucrece produced the petition, which she had written in a beautifully legible hand, when it was read again both by Charles and Fred., who were then more ardent than before in their expressions of admiration, and soon after this, at the suggestion of Lucrece, it being then past midnight, they retired.

In the morning, albeit they had scarcely closed their eyes, they had an unusually early breakfast; and immediately afterwards Fred., having begged of Lucrece to be in readiness on his return, proceeded to the office of the functionary to whom the letter was addressed, and who, to his unutterable delight, at once gave him the necessary order to pass.

"Now," he exclaimed, displaying the order on his return, "now, what think you of the influence of Beauharnois?"

"He certainly," replied Charles, "appears to have some influence."

"It was given to me in a moment!—without the slightest interrogation—almost without a word!"

Lucrece then announced herself ready to start, and as Fred., on his way back, had ordered a carriage to be brought to the door, with all possible despatch they prepared to take leave.

"My dear Lucrece," said Charles, taking her aside, "in speaking to the Emperor, use nature's eloquence: do not task your memory: speak from the heart, and may Heaven firmly nerve your utterance!"

"Fear not, dear Charles," replied Lucrece, "I feel that, in pleading such a cause, I shall be firm."

"And if you be, you will not plead in vain."

"Oh! Charles, how happy I am to find that you think so!"

"Bless you, Lucrece!—God bless you!"

The lumbering carriage—which seemed to have been built at least a century, and which evidently had not been cleaned within the memory of any living man, drawn by heavy cart horses by virtue of ropes, and guarded by a gaudily-dressed postillion half buried in his boots—then appeared at the door, and as Fred., who was standing impatiently at one of the windows, announced it on the instant, Lucrece and Charles embraced each other in silence and in tears.

Their luggage, consisting of two trunks only, having been adjusted in front, Charles, who appeared to be more than half dead, carefully handed Lucrece into the carriage, and when Fred. had taken his seat by her side, the gay postillion with characteristic energy cracked his whip, and they were off!



MARLBOROUGH COLLEGiate SCHOOL.

This institution, for the education of the sons of clergymen and others, originated in a letter addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury; the committee first appointed to carry out the plan having been materially assisted by the co-operation of the noblemen, clergy, and gentry connected with the county of Wilts and the adjoining counties, as also with the counties of Oxford, Devon, and Cornwall. The distinctive features of the plan are:—Providing the best possible education and maintenance at cost price; constant superintendence and sound theological teaching, according to the doctrines and formulæries of the Established Church; watchful care over the morals of the boys, as well as over their education; and admission to the privileges of the school by means of nomination only. The establishment has been planned for 200 boys (to be increased hereafter, if required, to a number not exceeding 500), of whom two-thirds shall



MARLBOROUGH COLLEGiate SCHOOL.

be the sons of clergymen, and one-third the sons of laymen. The right of nomination is acquired by donations towards the general fund, to be appropriated to the providing and maintaining of buildings and accommodations, furniture, and articles of outfit; and the residue to the foundation of exhibitions at the universities, or for annual allowances for fixed periods, upon entering either of the professions of law or medicine, to be open to the whole school, and distributed according to merit. The institution is managed by a council, consisting of the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, as president; the bishops of England and Wales, as vice-presidents; together with trustees, treasurers, and life governors, of whom one-half are clergymen: the Archbishop of Canterbury is visitor.

The preliminary arrangements being completed, the institution have located themselves in the noble mansion represented in our engraving; and which, in the early part of the last century, was the residence of the Marquis of Hertford; in later times, it has been better known as the Castle Hotel; and has just been fitted up to accommodate 200 scholars. The situation, immediately adjoining the town of Marlborough, is very desirable, especially to the south-western counties. The mansion, of which the engraving shows the south front, with St. Peter's Church to the right, is a massive red brick edifice, consisting of a centre and two wings, with a terrace walk, and very fine trees and shrubs. In the rear, or north front, are spacious grass-plots, and a covered play-ground; and the extensive offices have been converted into a school and class rooms.

We are happy to add that the school was opened on the 26th ult., with 200 scholars, the full number intended to be received at first. As became the importance of the occasion, the president, the Bishop of the diocese, accompanied by the Marquis of Aylesbury, the Mayor and Corporation of Marlborough, the Rev. Sir Erasmus Williams, Bart., Rector of St. Peter's, several members of the school council, viz.: the Earl of Eldon, the Venerable Archdeacon Berens, the Rev. G. H. Bowers, the Rev. J. G. Brett, Robert Few, Esq., Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., M.P., the Rev. R. Gorton, Christopher Hodgson, Esq., the Rev. B. Harrison, F. A. M'Geachy, Esq., M.P., Joseph Neeld, Esq., M.P., the Rev. C. E. Plater, T. H. S. Sootheron, Esq., M.P., the Rev. John Ward; the auditors, John Shepherd, Esq., William Pott, Esq.; and the masters and scholars of the foundation, went in procession to St. Peter's Church, where, after divine service, the Bishop of Salisbury preached a most eloquent and admirable sermon, explanatory of the great and important objects such an institution is calculated to attain, if based, as all education must be to ensure success in its results, on the sure foundation of the Christian religion.

A more important movement in the cause of education has scarcely occurred in these times; it will give to that large and influential body of men, the clergy of the country, the means of providing for

their children that measure of classical instruction which before could only be obtained in our great public schools; but at an expense which entailed upon them far greater sacrifices than in many instances their limited incomes rendered prudent or even justifiable. The same education is also offered to the sons of laymen at a comparatively small expense.

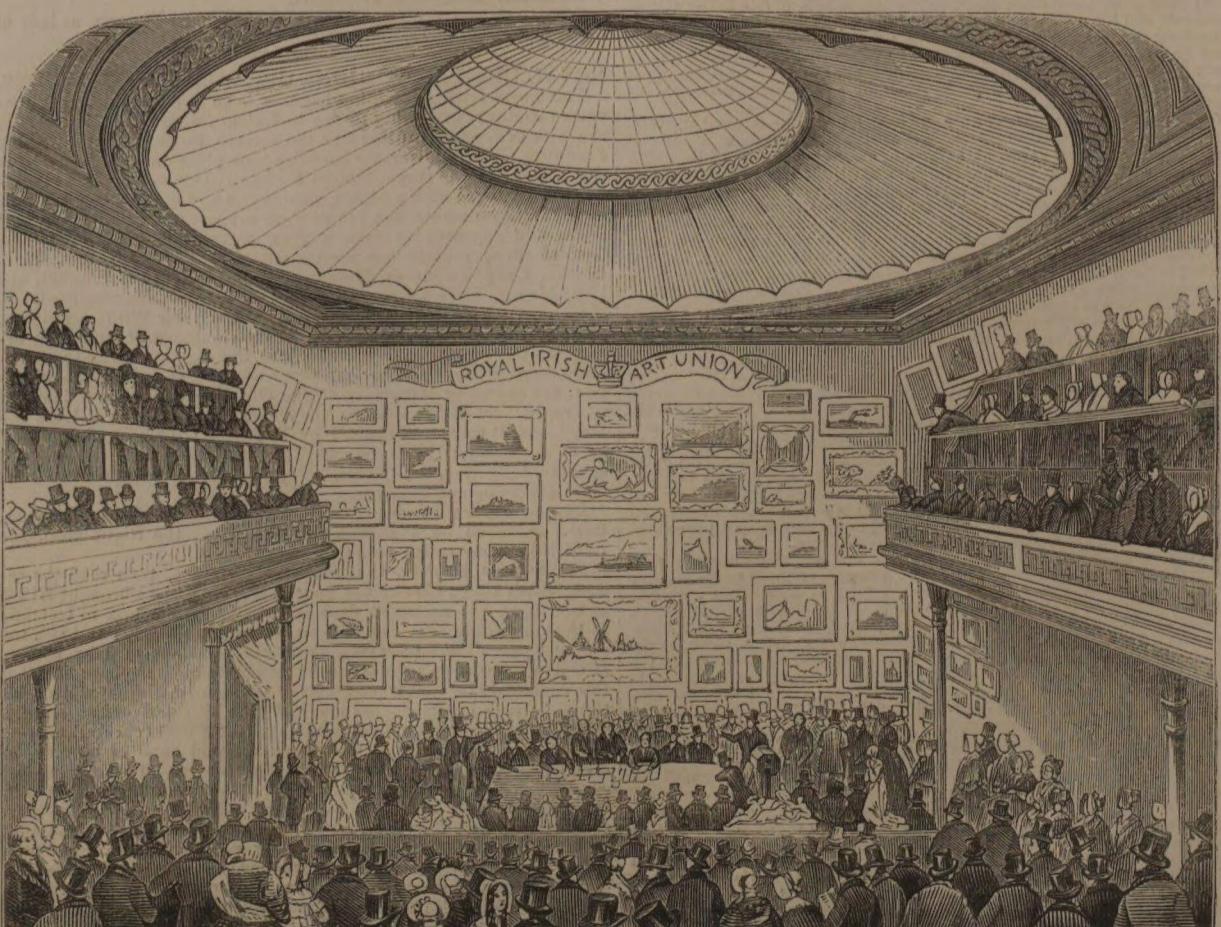
The establishment consists of a master and five assistants (besides masters for modern languages and drawing), who are to instruct the scholars in classical and mathematical literature, so as to qualify them either for admission into the universities, or for any profession their parents might design.



RICHMOND MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—See preceding page.

The arrangements for the domestic comforts of the boys, and for discipline and superintendence on the part of the masters, have been carried out to the admiration and satisfaction of those parents and friends who accompanied the pupils on the days of their admission; as well as of those noblemen and gentlemen who visited every part of the buildings and grounds on the day of opening.

The good feeling of the inhabitants of Marlborough was testified by inviting the council to a public dinner on that day, at which the mayor presided. The speeches delivered on the occasion by the Bishop of Salisbury, the Earl of Eldon, and F. A. M'Geachy, Esq., M.P., were listened to with the greatest attention.



ROYAL IRISH ART-UNION, DUBLIN—DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES. See preceding page.

THE EARL OF ROSSE'S GREAT TELESCOPE, AT PARSONSTOWN.



PARSONSTOWN CASTLE, THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF ROSSE.

The annexed series of engravings illustrates the history of one of the greatest scientific triumphs of our time—the construction of the **LARGEST TELESCOPE IN THE WORLD**, by the Earl of Rosse, at his residence, Parson's-town Castle, in King's County Ireland, about 87 English miles from Dublin. Of his lordship's able presidency at the recent meeting of the British Association, at Cork, we spoke in our last number; where, also, our readers were promised the very interesting illustrations we now introduce to their notice.

A pleasant history might be written of Parsonstown castle; the changes it has been subject to since the time of the O'Carrolls, its original possessors, being not a few. In 1642, it was besieged by the Irish, and relieved by Sir Charles Coote; in 1643, it was taken by General Preston; in 1648, it was attacked by O'Neill; in 1650, it was taken by General Ireton from the Irish, who, for some time, had possession of it; in 1688, Sir Laurence Parsons was besieged in it by Oxburgh, and it was garrisoned by his soldiers for some time afterwards; after the defeat of King James, Sir Laurence was again established in the castle, which was again besieged by Sarsfield, &c. &c. The present appearance was given to it some years ago, after it had been severely damaged by fire. These actions and events might be made interesting to our readers; but we are sure we shall meet their wishes more fully by attending, for the present, to the scientific pursuits of its possessor. His lordship has gained for himself a name of much celebrity; his high talents are combined with great perseverance, and both are happily guided by sound good sense. He seems to love science for its own sake, and, untempted by any desire for applause, he has been working silently and for himself, until the magnitude of the results have forced themselves on the notice of the world. He has particularly distinguished himself by attaining an end, which has been for a long time a desideratum to scientific men—the production of large metallic reflectors. Until he accomplished the casting of his speculum,

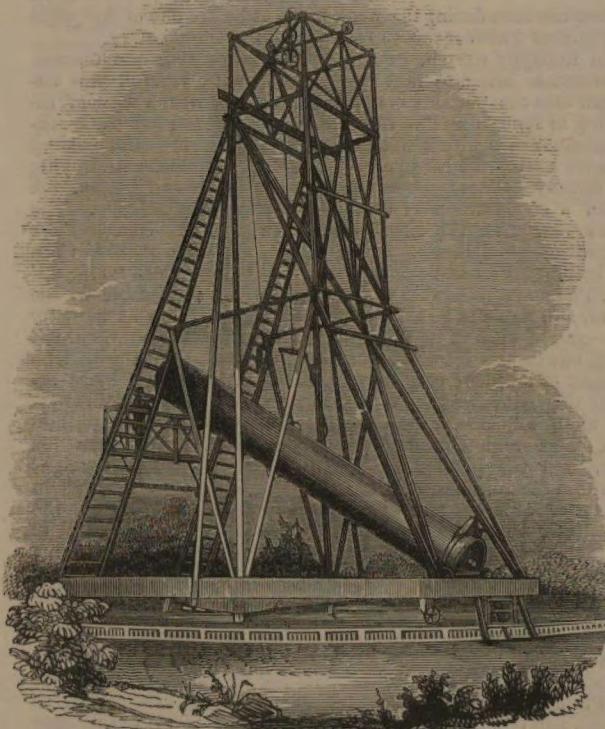
One crucible, holding one ton of metal, was placed in each, and for 19 hours was subjected to an intense heat. The shape on which the metal was to be cast being made ready, and three sleepers being rightly placed to receive the crucibles, they were lifted, by means of an immense crane, from their furnaces; and at nine o'clock on the evening of the 18th of April, 1842, without accident or delay, they simultaneously poured forth their glowing contents—a burning mass of fluid matter, hissing, heaving, pitching itself about for a minute, and then calmly settling into a monument of man's industry for ever. There were a great many witnesses of this scene, and not one can forget the entire composure of Lord Rosse's manner. While every other person seemed anxious and fearful, he directed the men as collectedly and easily as if it was one of the most ordinary occurrences of life; and his only answer to the many proffered suggestions of the bystanders was, "There's no fear—there's no hurry." When the metal had settled, it was drawn by a capstan into heated oven, and built in, where it remained for sixteen weeks, annealing. The great difficulty experienced in producing large reflectors is, that in cooling the metal generally cracks; and when this does not occur, the number of holes often found in the solid mass renders it of no use. Lord Rosse has the merit of overcoming completely both these obstacles. The plan usually adopted in casting is to make the shape in sand; this substance, however, in his lordship's experiments, allowed the under portions of the metal to remain heated as long as the upper, and both surfaces setting together, left the central portions the last to cool, which thereby caused warping and cracking in the speculum. Lord Rosse thought that if the metal was cast in a shape of iron, its high conducting power would cool the under surface rapidly, and that the cooling would extend itself gradually to the top. This he found, on trial, to be the case; but the air and gas that is always mixed with the fluid metal not having the porous sand to allow its escape, rose through and filled with holes the speculum, and consequently destroyed it. The problem now was to find some substance of sufficiently high conducting power to cause rapid cooling; but, at the same time, sufficiently porous to allow the escape of air when the metal was poured on it. In a happy moment the noble mechanic solved it. He thought that by binding together layers of hoop-iron, and turning the required shape on them edgewise, that the interstices would be too small to let the metal pass, and large enough to give the air exit. The existence of the six-foot speculum is magnificent proof of the truth of the calculation. Nothing could have answered more fully. We should be proud to think that the greatest scientific triumph was not the creation of a happy chance, but the result of reason.

The speculum being cast, was left for sixteen weeks in the annealing oven; and we may well envy, but can scarcely imagine, the feelings of its maker when, on removal, it was found without spot or blemish. The surface had now to be ground and polished. The figure required for the surface of a reflecting speculum is that of a parabola. There is, in general, very great difficulty in producing this curve; and it has been such a terror to opticians that few can be found willing to undertake a speculum of larger diameter than six or eight inches. However, Lord Rosse, by a combination of motions, both of the speculum and polishing tool, easily produced the desired effect. The speculum was placed in water, and turned round by the steam-engine, while the polisher had a horizontal motion given by the same means: these two motions were the most apparent, but there were others, into the consideration of which we could not enter sufficiently briefly. The grinding-tool was made of iron, turned to the required shape in his lordship's workshop; it was then cut by grooves into octagonal-shaped pieces on the surface, and holes bored through it in different places, to allow sand and water to run from the upper surface between it and the speculum: the supply of sand and water was constantly kept up. The entire weight of the grinder was not allowed to rest on the speculum; it was partly counterpoised by a weight hung to an attached lever. It required six weeks to grind it to a fair surface. The polishing generally requires only six hours. The same tool that grinds it is, for the purpose of polishing, covered over with pitch, on which crocus is spread: nothing else is necessary. The division of the tool into small parts on the surface by grooves is requisite for pro-

ducing a good shape. If an even surface of pitch were used, the heat that is produced by the friction making the pitch soft, it would accumulate in some places more than others, and so destroy the right shape; but, when the surface is divided into those small portions, the pitch cannot be pushed to any distance from its original position, and, of course, the surface must be constantly true.

In the view of the tower of the workshop there is seen a long pole running up from the top. On the summit of this is a little crossbar, to which is attached a small dial of a watch. It is directly under this that the speculum is polished. The body of the tower serves as a tube, and the dial is reflected in the speculum below; the polishing is continued until the picture produced is absolutely perfect. When this process is finished, the speculum is ready for the tube; and such a tube as is prepared for it a company of soldiers might go through their manoeuvres in it. It is 52 feet long, and 7 in diameter. It was built in a long gallery, over a range of out-houses, and this had to be thrown down to take the Leviathan away. It is made of wood, and hooped with iron. The mechanism by which it is to be suspended and moved is the result of deep calculation, and is not the least meritorious of Lord Rosse's works. When we see this enormous instrument moved about and regulated by one man's arm, and placed in its position with more ease and certainty than a hand instrument can be, we will then appreciate the plan and the mind that conceived it. We could not at all enter into a detailed account of the several pieces of the machinery: they would require a diligent study. The chief means

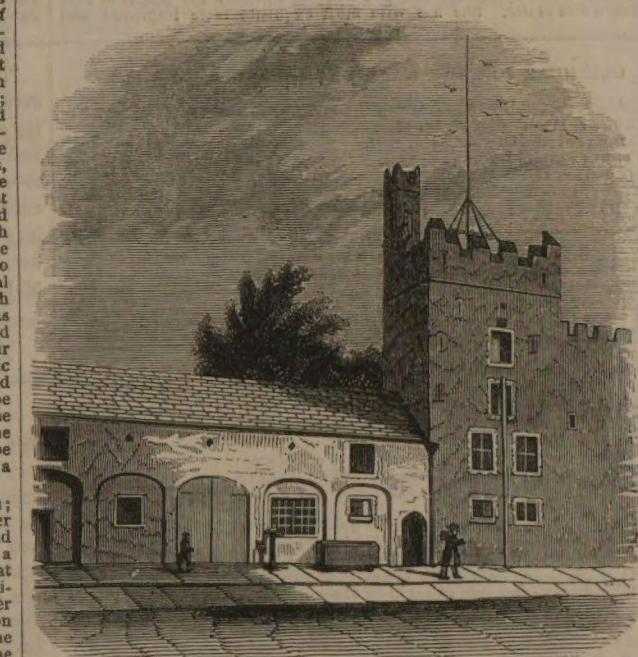
employed is a large cast-iron hinge, which is attached to the bottom of the tube, and which allows it either to be elevated or depressed, or turned from side to side. This hinge will be supported on and fixed into solid masonry in the ground, and will keep one end of the tube stationary. The walls which support the machinery—a sketch of one of which we give—are built exactly in the meridian line, so that the telescope, which will lie between them, will only take in objects as they pass this line. They can be kept in the field of view for half an hour on each side of the meridian. The speculum is 6 feet in diameter, with a



THE TELESCOPE ON THE LAWN.

six feet in diameter, it was thought to be impossible; and the difficulties and obstacles he met with in the prosecution of his object, would have deterred a smaller mind. For the last ten or twelve years there has been erected on his lawn, a reflecting telescope, made by himself (a view of which we give), the concave speculum of which is 3 feet in diameter, and whose focal length is 27 feet. It is elevated and depressed with the greatest ease, being accurately balanced by heavy weights over pulleys; and it is turned to any part of the heavens by means of wheels running on a graduated iron circle, fixed in the ground. The casting, grinding, and polishing of this speculum, and the machinery of the tube, and its suspension, were all accomplished under his lordship's eye, and by his own direction. We give a view of the exterior of his workshop, and of the house where, by help of a steam-engine, all the processes connected with the producing of the speculum were performed. It will be interesting to know more exactly what are the operations carried on in this laboratory. We will attempt a description, necessarily very brief, and as much on the surface as possible: a more scientific and elaborate one will no doubt be soon given to the world in its proper place. A detail of the several steps taken in the making of the large speculum will suffice for our purpose.

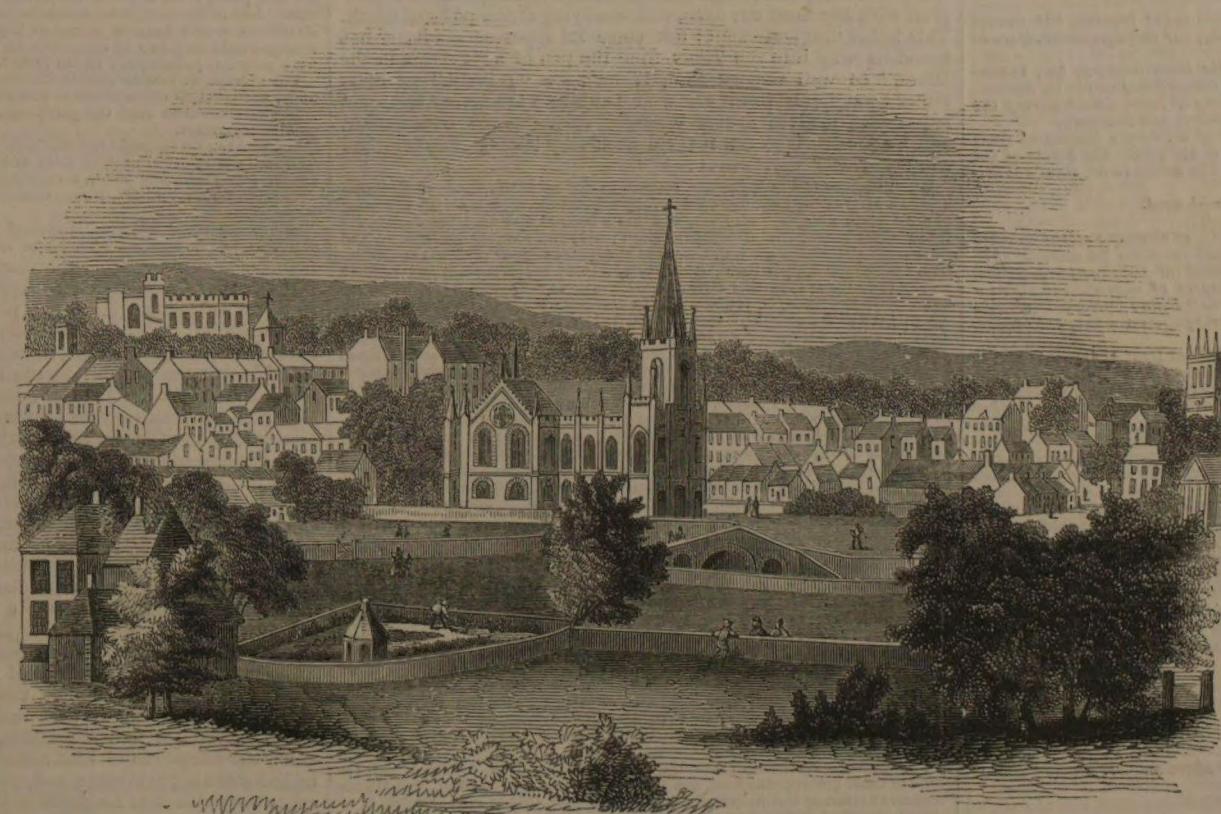
Lord Rosse has discovered that the only metals which should be employed in forming speculum metal are copper and tin, and that the proportion should be, copper 58·9 to tin 12·4. Of these metals, for his large speculum he melted three tons, in three cast iron crucibles. In his first trial to melt the metal, he found that the weight was so great that it insinuated itself into the heated crucible, and oozed through it at the bottom. To remedy this, his lordship had crucibles cast with their faces upwards. Crucibles are always cast with the bottoms up; and so, the air rising, makes those parts porous, and caused the oozing of the metal. The plan he adopted—of getting them cast face upward—allowed the air to lodge at the top; and he completely succeeded in his next attempt. Having sunk in the ground three large furnaces, each about 4 feet in diameter, and 6 feet deep, and connected with a chimney about 19 feet high, and four feet broad, tapering slightly to the top, he heated them with turf fires, which he preferred to coal.



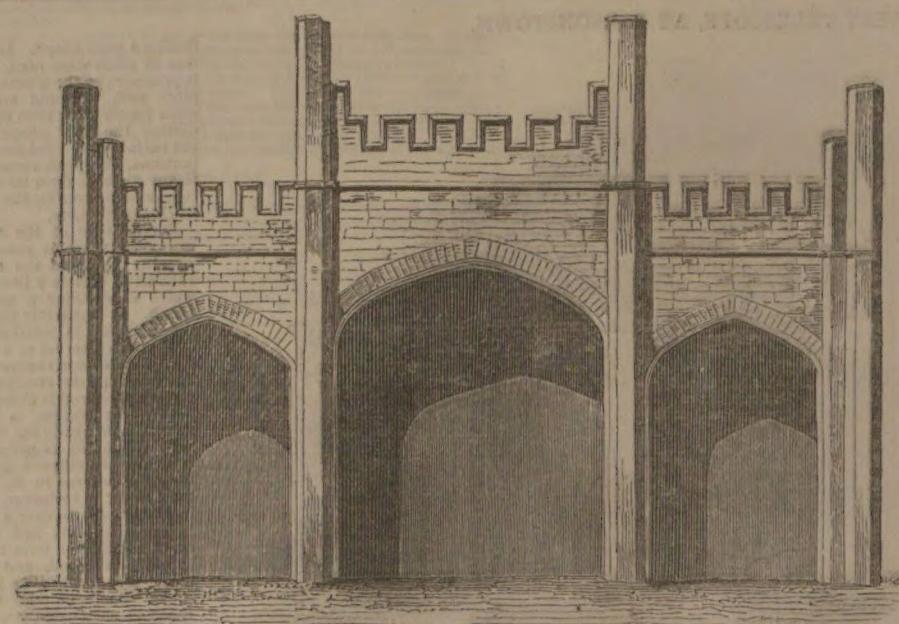
LORD ROSSE'S WORKSHOP.

focal distance of 52 feet; its power of magnifying may be judged of by the fact that a portion of the moon, the size of a common house, will be visible. Before being placed in the tube it will be fastened to what is called an equilibrium bed, a support made of triangular pieces of iron which have a motion among themselves, and be so disposed that they will adapt themselves to every change of state of the speculum produced by variation of temperature and other causes, and so prevent warping and its consequences. The iron pieces are to be lined with frieze and pitch.

We have been tempted into a longer paper than we at first anticipated, and still we have left a great deal unsaid. We could with pleasure have given a more detailed account of his lordship's labours—of his difficulties and successes in overcoming them. We would like to speak of his first speculum, made in pieces, and attached to a compound metal of zinc and copper, in proportion exactly suited to the contractions of itself. We had much to say concerning the magnificent instrument at present in use, only to be eclipsed by the coming colossus, and to describe his lordship's workshop with its thousand contrivances; but these things would fill a volume, and would be obviously ill adapted to a place like this. But we hope we have said enough to raise sufficient curiosity on the subject to excite a wish for more; and we can fairly promise that a visit to the noble lord's demesne will amply repay any trouble attendant on it. When we were there, we were astonished and amazed at the magnitude of the large instrument, and were lost in wonder when we thought of the results likely to be the consequence of its successful use. But we confess we were more pleased with examining an equatorial instrument—which his lordship has also erected: it is eighteen inches in diameter, the largest ever made, and, by its peculiar mechanism, the truest ever used. Sir James Smith laid out £7000 on erecting one, and had to break it up afterwards because it did not answer. Lord Rosse has been entirely successful. This instrument alone is a wonderful piece of work; but, taken in connexion with all the rest, it is truly marvellous how much and how well one man has done. When we sat down to this paper, we were determined that not one word of eulogium would we pass on Lord Rosse, as he needs no panegyric from us; but the mind should be dead to feeling and to justice, if it could contemplate the vastness of an intellect like his, and withhold its tribute of applause. We are proud to say he is our countryman, for we feel



VIEW OF PARSONSTOWN.



WALL FOR THE MACHINERY OF THE GREAT TELESCOPE.

that the works which have placed him at the head of all the mechanicians in the world will, with his great powers, enable him to be the first astronomer in existence; and we offer him our most hearty congratulations on the success that has hitherto attended him.

Lord Rosse's pleasure-grounds are most elegantly and tastefully laid out. A large lake has been lately added to the other beauties of the place, and has given his lordship an opportunity of trying his skill as an engineer; the water for the lake being supplied from a distant part of a river which runs through the demesne. As the bed of the river was low near where the lake was intended to be, an aqueduct was cut communicating with the river high up its source, and when it was brought to the required situation, a tunnel was sunk under the original bed of the river, and thus one stream runs over the other, both supplied by the same source. The tunnel answers its purpose completely. There is also a wire bridge of light and elegant appearance, suspended over the river close to the castle, which is likewise the produce of his lordship's workshop.

It would be an injustice to the Countess of Rosse were this short notice of the demesne concluded without acknowledging the debt the people of Parsonstown owe to her. She has with most exquisite taste improved and

made delightful the grounds about the castle, and freely opens them for their accommodation. She has made the town the residence of all who can command the means, and the envy of those who cannot. She has raised the tone of its society; but she has done what reflects much more credit on her mind: she has taken the most lively interest in the poor, and is constantly improving and changing in order to afford them work. The lake was commenced solely to give them employment, and, since then, hundreds have been daily hired to do what but for beneficence might well remain undone. The consequence of this conduct is, that she is universally esteemed and looked up to, and that her town is almost entirely free from the discontent and distress that so rife in other places. The people are quiet and contented, and well disposed, and are as much indebted to the good sense that produced all this as the world is to the talent that has astonished and is so likely to benefit it.

The town of Birr, or Parsonstown, is the prettiest inland town in Ireland. There are more private families live here than in any other town of the same size. There are public libraries and a mechanics' institute; first rate markets, and everything that money can purchase. In fact, we think the town likely to progress rapidly, and we wish it God speed.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 16th.

SUNDAY, September 10.—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.

MONDAY, 11.—Daybreak, 5h. 17m.

TUESDAY, 12.—Old Parr born, 1483.

WEDNESDAY, 13.—Fox died, 1806.

THURSDAY, 14.

FRIDAY, 15.—Huskisson killed, 1830.

SATURDAY, 16.—Foundling Hospital built, 1742.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 16.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. 2 24	h. m. 2 25	h. m. 2 23	h. m. 2 23	h. m. 2 23	h. m. 2 20
s. 2 25	s. 2 23	s. 2 23	s. 2 23	s. 2 23	s. 2 20

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"F. J. J." Rochester, is thanked for the information, of which, he will perceive, we have availed ourselves, in the account of the grand siege operations at Chatham in our last number.

"C. H. B." must await the first meeting of creditors.

"A Half-pay Officer's" suggestion shall be attended to.

"British Swimming Society."—The ticket has been received, although we could not attend.

"Murky's" first conjecture is correct. See "Walker's Dictionary."

"J. R. O. E." Fermoy, co. Cork.—The sketches did not reach us in time for our illustration of the meeting of the British Association.

"F. O. G. E."—The lines on the site of Phœnicia are ineligible.

"J. W." Camberwell.—We have more than once explained our inability to engrave the prize cartoon referred to by our correspondent.

"R. P." Weymouth.—The views did not reach us before other arrangements had been made.

"E. A. A." is correct.

"J. B." Upper-street, Islington.—We have not room for the illustration at present; besides, the invention appears to be in dispute.

"J. W. W." Leeds.—General Espartero is Duke of Victoria.

"H. S. B."—Sir I. K. Brunel is a native of France.

"H. S. B." Charles-street, Covent Garden.—We regret to learn that no tomb has been erected to the memory of Gibbon, the historian, although his remains rest in the family vault of the Earls of Sheffield.

"H. W. H."—The price of the Colosseum Print and Supplement is £1. Our correspondent has omitted to pay the postage of his inquiry.

"Mermaid."—We do not feel disposed to entertain the idea of the existence of such a creature as a mermaid, notwithstanding the tales related by a correspondent.

"Cockl-demyo"—The derivation of the word *News* from the N. E. W. and S. of the weathercock, we have ever regarded as an ingenious conjecture.

"D. R." Perth. The present Lord Mayor of London is not an attorney or solicitor, but a wharfinger.

"A Welsh Subscriber," Carnarvon.—We have made inquiry, but cannot hear of the "Andalusian Melody." Possibly, our correspondent refers to the popular song, "He comes not."

Hours of Business.—We are glad to hear the linen drapers, &c., recommended closing their shops at eight o'clock (exact time) on the 1st instant. Arrangements are also in progress for closing at seven o'clock during the winter months of November, December, January, and February.

"F. C. C." Gillingham, Kent.—The height of St. Paul's Cathedral from the ground without to the top of the cross, is 310 feet. The height of the Monument from the pavement is 202 feet. The ascent to St. Paul's Whispering Gallery is by 280 steps. The "Private" writes thus:—

"L. M."—The "learned man" must mean four-leaved.

"Colloway," Drogheda.—We think about forty.

"A. L." Sheffield.—On the chameleon's faculty of changing colour so much

has been written and said, that we cannot find room for an abstract of it. Mr. Milne Edwards is considered to have solved this puzzling phenomenon, by tracing it to the displacement of two layers of membranous pigment in the skin. His results will be found in the "Fenny Cyclopaedia," voice Chameleon. Its food is insects; and a living specimen has, we believe, been possessed by the Zoological Society.

"Canterbury."—The "Dane John" public walk at Canterbury, is stated to be corruption of Donjon; others maintain it to be from the defensive works thrown up here by the Danes; but the subject is much disputed.

"Cheltenham."—The Queen Dowager, Adelaide, was not married before her union with the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. The statement referred to by our correspondent must, therefore, be an error.

"W. R. S." Macclesfield.—The word game in our statute book is declared to include hares, pheasants, partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game, and bustards.

"J. S. G." Sheffield.—Waterloo Bridge was commenced in 1811, October 11, John Rennie, F. R. S., engineer. It was finished and opened Jun. 18, 1817, on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, by the Prince Regent, the Duke of Wellington, and other distinguished personages passing over the bridge in procession. Canova pronounced it the finest bridge in the world.

Chees.—"M. G." "H. S."—Our solution to No. 35 is correct. It is quite obvious, that at the 3rd move of black, the R has been substituted for K, and that it is a typographical error. We give the three first moves over again:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. K to Q Kt 3rd, ch. | K moves. |
| 2. K to Q B 5th | K moves. |
| 3. K to Q B 2nd | K moves. |

The remainder as before.

"W. Walker" and "J. E. Green."—See the above answer.

"Ulericus Delgoritæ."—Received.

"Zeno."—B cannot checkmate.

Solutions to No. 36, received from "G. M. F." "Edward," "Decanus," and "Eucidius."

"J. H. Piper," "R. C." and "J. W. Sr."—Received.

tion of the guard, who were implored by several respectable inhabitants to turn out, and put an end to the fray. The guard at last turned out to bring in the men, but not, as your reporter states, armed; not a man was allowed to take his arms; the guard were immediately pounced upon, and several were severely hurt. The men in the rooms facing the Knightsbridge-road, who had retired to rest, hearing the noise, got up, and seeing from the windows that the guard and a number of their comrades were being ill-used, they very naturally rushed to the barrack-gates with the determination of rescuing them, but they were not allowed to go out, until all hope of the disturbance being over, without their assistance was given up. They then went out and cleared the road, and every man came peacefully into barracks, but not one of them was armed with either sword or pistol. As far as the latter are concerned, we have not one in the regiment, they having been cast a twelvemonth ago. I will not deny that during the confusion two or three innocent persons might have been struck, but it was not wilfully done; in disturbances of this nature it is almost impossible to avoid it. The men were much excited at witnessing the ill-use of their comrades, and would not any community or family have expressed the same praiseworthy feeling with regard to one of its members? That it was an attack on the people of Knightsbridge is a complete falsehood, as many of the inhabitants fled to the barracks for protection from the violence of the mob, and have expressed their admiration of, and gratitude to, the men for their conduct.

Now, we have drawn attention to this subject for the purpose of "inquiring why there has been no inquiry." First, we want to know, admitting the truth of either story, where were the police before the outrage began to assume its desperate aspect, and when their presence would have made the whole affair a matter for civil jurisdiction? Next, if there be a woman lying at the point of death in an hospital of a sabre wound, why nobody is brought for a magistrate—why no warrants are issued, no civil authority displayed, no step taken for public satisfaction? Thirdly, is there any military inquisition going on; and, if so, why the public are not made cognizant of it? If the military committed the outrage, if the first statement be true, clearly they should at once be made amenable to civil justice, otherwise a cause is left open in the locality of the excitement why the civilian should execute the soldier. On the other hand, if Knightsbridge be the den of the "forty thieves well known to the police," and the terror and disgrace of the neighbourhood, that is a matter which speaks little for the vigilance of the civil force, and requires to be looked to also. Again, it is not meet that soldiers should be half dressed, and, after barrack hours, in a mob conflict, or that a guard should be turned out to bring them in without a seemly military investigation succeeding such an event. In any case, and whatever story be true, the matter, for the sake of justice, should be put in its proper light, and inquiry be imperatively demanded by the public at large. Should there be any attempt to withhold it, let an appeal be made to the Secretary of State and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army. They are both bound to sift the causes and rights of any murderous collision between the citizens and the troops.

A case has been during the week brought before one of the police magistrates which seems to require passing commentary.

An unhappy wretch, in a plight of destitution and disease, described as being in rags and covered with vermin, was admitted into the parish workhouse, and there, with a view of attaining to something like cleanliness, and shaking off the loathsome annoyance which was inflicting upon him such disgusting personal misery, he hit upon the expedient of totally destroying his already tattered garments, and thereby levying upon the parish a contribution of something like decent clothing. The man's *ruse* had the effect, and more than the effect. The authorities gave him a parish jacket, but first painted upon it a brand of theft and slavery—of theft in the words "Stop it," which made its miserable wearer everywhere cognizable by the police, and liable to be taken before a magistrate, as he actually was—and of slavery in the name of the workhouse whence it came, one of the local prisons of the bad law with which no thought of freedom can be with safety associated. Thus attired, the poor wretch was sent forth to the hootings of the mob, for crowds to trail at his heels and salute him with jeers and obloquy—the brand of a felon upon his back, and the prisoner of any busy policeman who might wish to take him in hand upon the public behalf. It was in the latter capacity that he figured before Mr. Henry, the magistrate, who at once expressed his decided disapproval of the course adopted by the parochial authorities, and evinced his warm indignation at its impropriety, particularly as the new poor-law itself contained an express prohibition for the punishment, in different terms, of the offence with which the wretched pauper was charged. We would be foremost to deprecate the wanton destruction by paupers of their clothes when once admitted to the workhouse, though we can find some palliation for the wretched being whose rags were swarming with loathsome vermin, and might be said to "hang creeping to his flesh;" but we would not have even a far more unpardonable refractory culprit visited with the infliction of the badge and brand of slavery and theft, and so sent forth to the wild derision of the streets. We rejoice, therefore, that the magistrate should have expressed himself strongly against this un-English expedient, and that the folly and cruelty of the workhouse legislation should have ended only in the following beneficial result:—

Mr. Henry said he must repeat that it was most unseemly to have a person like the prisoner traversing the streets of the metropolis in such a dress. In the first place, it led to public inconvenience by crowds of people following him about; and in the next, independent of the odium it would bring on the parish, its officers would have to attend to the different police-courts to which the pauper would be taken by the police, on account of the words "stop it" which were placed so prominently on the jacket.

The gatekeeper said he could not help that, and repeated he had only acted under the sanction of the board of guardians.

The prisoner here said the gatekeeper was one of those who had actually painted the jacket.

Mr. Henry said he could not think, for the sake of the public, of turning the man into the street in such a state, and directed a constable to go to Whitechapel workhouse and obtain a coat and shirt for him.

This was done, and Mr. Henry told the gatekeeper he might take the jacket home with him.

The well-dressed functionary seemed by no means to relish his worship's direction, and said he had other places to call at, but would send for it.

The offence of entrapping innocent parties into apparent crime, so as to subject them to the penalties which the law provides for the guilty, in order that the false informer may profit by the success of his accusations, is one of the grossest and most detestable that can possibly be committed. It is an offence which every public body, however anxious for the vindication of justice and the maintenance of the law, should by every means discourage, for it is perfectly akin to and co-ordinate in villainy with another offence, that of extorting money from an innocent party under the threat of false and abominable charges. Both are crimes of the deepest dye, and deserve to be punished with the utmost rigour. The man who treats another with violence, who waylays or robs him, does not, at all events, deprive him of the sympathy of his acquaintances and the public; but the false informer seeks to make the law, which was designed for the protection of the innocent, a means of the cruellest injury and oppression, and deprives at the same time his victim of the solace of character and commiseration. A case to which these remarks are applicable appeared in this paper last week, in a report of certain proceedings which took place at the Worship-street Police-office. A man named Spellman inquired at the police station for two constables, whose names he mentioned, and with whom, from that circumstance, it might be supposed he had some acquaintance, and, not finding them, he informed another constable that he could conduct him to an utterer of base money. The person to whom he alluded was a boy named Nicholls, who was arrested, and three bad shillings were found in his possession. It was afterwards, however, clearly shown that this

bad money had been previously given to him by Spellman, with a request to keep it for him for a short time, and that Spellman thereby sought to entrap him into the alleged violation of the law, and all the concomitant horrors of trial and transportation. Spellman's object would appear to be to procure money from the authorities at the Mint, as a reward for the information and successful prosecution of the supposed offender, as well as to obtain the usual expenses allowed to witnesses attending at the Old Bailey on behalf of the Crown, and possibly to recommend himself to the notice of the commissioners of police by his activity and zeal. In either case the motive and means of its accomplishment would exhibit the lowest baseness and most unscrupulous perfidy on the part of the principal agent, as well as great laxity and a radical fault in the system which would admit of the possibility of its success. On the reappearance, however, of the parties at Worship-street, on Monday, it was stated by the solicitor for the Mint that no encouragement had been given by the authorities in that department to such practices, and that Spellman, under any circumstances, would have received no reward from them. The statement of the inspector of police also went to exonerate that body. However, we trust that the miscreant will not escape the proper reward of his Machiavellian ingenuity; and, however little anxious for severity of punishment in ordinary cases, we think that crimes of this class and nature require a most rigorous treatment for their repression.

ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT BRIGHTON.

BRIGHTON, Thursday Evening.

From an early hour in the morning the cliffs were lined with thousands of well-dressed spectators in expectation of greeting her Majesty, whilst numerous ships appeared in the offing, and myriads of pleasure boats, filled with gay parties, studded the roads. The Grenadier Guards were drawn up so as to afford an uninterrupted passage to the royal *cortege*, and the 7th Hussars were kept in readiness as an escort at the Pier. At one o'clock the guns were heard in the direction of Beachy Head, and expectation from that moment was all on tiptoe. At three o'clock the Royal Victoria and Albert yacht, which had outstripped all the rest of the squadron, arrived, and in half an hour afterwards her Majesty, with her illustrious Consort, landed in the royal barge, accompanied by the Prince de Joinville, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Liverpool, &c. It is unnecessary to state that her Majesty was hailed by the assembled multitude with the most heartfelt bursts of joyous acclamation and regard. Her Majesty was evidently improved in health by the voyage. The Queen wore a blue gown, over which was a black pelerine, and a worked straw bonnet and single feather, and held in her hand a blue and white striped parasol. Prince Albert was in a morning dress, but the Prince de Joinville was in full uniform as a French admiral.

A walking procession was soon formed at the pier-head, and her Majesty proceeded towards the royal carriage on the Esplanade, having Prince Albert on the right, and the Prince de Joinville on her left, followed by Lord Aberdeen and the lords and ladies of her suite, the borough member (Capt. Pechell), the clergy, magistrates, and other public bodies, uncovered. The Coast Guard presented arms as she passed.

The approach to the shore was the signal for the loudest hurrahs of the thousands on the beach and on the cliffs. The bathing women and the fishermen ran over the sands, up to the knees in water, waving their hats, and testifying the utmost joy. Her Majesty stayed more than once to bow and kiss her hand. Prince Albert walked with hat in hand, and the Prince de Joinville found it much more convenient to take his hat entirely off than give it the perpetual motion. The scene was indeed picturesque and heart-stirring, and appeared to make a deep impression on her Majesty.

As soon as the Queen reached the Esplanade the band of the Grenadier Guards struck up the national anthem, and the men presented arms.

The Esplanade was quite clear for the royal progress; the inhabitants, however, crowded the heights on one side and the beach on the other, and continued the cheering along the whole line.

At the entrance-gates were placed the royal standard and the town colours. The commissioners, with white wands, were present, to form a body guard walking at the side of the Queen's carriage; whilst a detachment of the 7th, or Queen's Own Hussars, formed the escort thence to the northern entrance of the Pavilion. The Steyne and the Pavilion Parade were crowded, and the balconies were all filled with well-dressed ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs in token of their loyalty and attachment.

At a quarter past four o'clock the royal carriages arrived at the Palace in the following order:—The first—containing her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Prince de Joinville. The second—Lady Canning, lady in waiting; and Miss Liddeil, maid of honour. The third—Colonel Wynde, equerry in waiting; and Lord Charles Wellesley, clerk marshal. The fourth—Mr. E. G. Anson and Sir James Clarke.

Monsieur Touchard has arrived as an attendant on the Prince de Joinville, and had the honour of dining at the Palace on Thursday evening.

The Earl of Liverpool, immediately after his arrival, took his departure for Buxted, the seat of the noble Lord Steward.

The Earl of Aberdeen returned to town by the half-past six o'clock train.

Sir Edward Bowater has arrived at the Palace as equerry in waiting.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent is expected on a visit to her Majesty.

Several of the visitors and resident gentry paid their respects to her Majesty by calling at the Palace immediately after her arrival, among whom were the Earl and Countess of Chichester, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, Admiral Lord Colvile, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord W. Thynne, Lieutenant-General Upton, Colonel Eld, M.C.; Colonel Horne, the Commanding Officer of the Grenadier Guards, &c.

In the evening the yacht illuminated, and sent up fireworks. The steamers displayed blue lights; and the royal tradesmen illuminated their houses.

The Prince de Joinville leaves for Ostend this morning (Saturday). The royal yacht goes to Portsmouth to take in coals, but is to return immediately; and there is a rumour that her Majesty will accompany the Prince to Ostend on Saturday, but it is only a rumour, founded on the fact that the Victoria and Albert is to come back to the roadstead.

THE MURDER AT COBHAM PARK.

A rumour was prevalent during the week that the wretched parricide, Dadd (the particulars of whose atrocity appeared in our late editions last week), had been arrested at Calais by one of the old Bow-street officers, on Monday last; but we regret to state that this is not the fact, and that the savage maniac is still prowling about in quest, perhaps, of other victims. We observe, with the greatest abhorrence, that already the most disgusting exhibitions and announcements are being made, in order to excite the morbid curiosity of the public in reference to this unnatural and tragical event. We were in hopes that the growing good taste of the British people had put an utter extinguisher on this raw-headed and bloody-bones school of art, but it pains us to perceive, by the newspaper advertisements, that there may still be found persons ready to perpetuate the horrors of such occurrences, even in defiance of public opinion. We trust that the police will exercise a strict censorship over the performances at those juvenile haunts of crime and prodigacy, the "Penny Theatres;" and, as regards the contagion of any higher priced representation of the loathsome scene, we still think that conventional decency affords the best protection.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE BRISTOL AND DUBLIN STEAMER "QUEEN."
We regret to announce the total loss of the above steamer, belonging to the Bristol General Steam Navigation Company, which took place on Saturday last, on the north-east side of Skokholm Island, abreast of St. Ann's. She had only been built under four years, of 500 tons burthen, and 180 horse power. This was only her second voyage since she has been refitted, at an expense of about £30,000, and her value is estimated at about £15,000. The company does not insure, but keep a reserved fund, being in fact, their own insurers. The crew and passengers were all saved, with the exception of one man, a pig driver. There were about twenty cabin passengers, and less than that number of deck passengers. This was only the second voyage Captain Gardner has made in the ill-fated vessel.

The following narrative of the disastrous occurrence is given by Captain Gardiner, in a letter to the directors.
"Aldford Haven, Sunday, Sept. 3.
"Gentlemen.—I am truly sorry to relate to you the loss of that beautiful ship the Queen, on the north east part of the island of Skokholm. In proceeding down the channel we had the most beautiful weather that ever shone from the heavens, about twenty minutes p.m., and very clear weather, as clear as day. We were abreast Milford Lights, and steering a direct course for Brixton Sound, between Skokholm and Skomer; and as we were entering the Sound it came on a dead fog, so much so that we could not see the ship's head. I immediately put the ship's helm hard a-port, and brought her head S.S.E. to make the Milford Lights, and then shape my course outside of the island. I gave my orders to the engineer to slow the engines quite slow. The orders were strictly obeyed, at the same time sent Mr. Reeve, the chief officer, to the engineer, to fix his handles ready to stop or reverse her, as I might require, at the same time going quite slow. Scarcely had these orders been given, before the look out called out 'Hard a-port! a vessel right ahead.' It was immediately attended to, and immediately she struck. At the same time we could not see what it was until we saw the breakers against the rocks. We reversed the engines, and she backed off, and we directed our course for Milford, thinking to save the ship. About the distance of one mile from the island we saw a sloop, who called her along side to assist us. At this time there were ten feet water in the hold, and she was fast settling forward, when I immediately put all the ladies on board of the sloop. By this time I had a great list to port and very much by the head. I sent the sloop from alongside and remained by the ship as long as prudence would allow me to do so. In about a quarter of an hour from this time she sank in front of sixteen fathoms of water. We have saved nothing but the plate, the compasses, and the boats. The ladies were all or nearly all, in their night clothes, and so

arrived at Milford last evening at six o'clock, the fog being so dense she could not find the harbour. We have had every attention paid to us since we arrived here. The crew I sent by the Troubadour steamer this day. I keep the second officer and steward with me until I receive orders from you. To-morrow morning we go out to the spot where the ill-fated vessel went down, to see what can be done. If we can find her, it may be possible to raise her; at all events we may remove the valuables on board.

"I remain, &c. C. G. GARDINER.

SCOOP WRECKED.—THREE LIVES LOST.—On the 22nd ultimo, as the sloop Good Intent, burthen 47 tons, Captain Thomas Moverly, of Thorpe, was proceeding with a cargo of coal for Louth, when off Cleethorpes and the Bull Light (the vessel being in stays) there came on a sudden squall of wind from S.S.W., which capsized her, and two men, and the captain's son, aged seven, were unfortunately drowned, and all the wearing apparel of the captain and his wife lost, in addition to the cargo. When the vessel went down, his wife clung to a loose oar, having in her gown unbasted, and her shoes, which were washed off by the sea. The captain swam about until he got hold of two bulwark boards, and seeing his wife floating at a short distance, he with difficulty got to her and righted the oar, whereupon, after drifting about for an hour, they were saved, being picked up by Robert Drewry, of No. 7 pilot boat, of the port of Grimsby, where they were safely landed on Sunday morning. The estimated loss is upwards of £200. The hull of the vessel, in which the boy was found, has been brought into Grimsby harbour, and his body has been interred in the churchyard.

FOUR VESSELS RUN DOWN AT SEA.—During the last four or five days accounts have been received of the unmentionable disasters at sea, announcing the total loss of four valuable vessels, by being run down by others, happily unattended with loss of life.—On the night of the 19th of last month, during a dense fog, the Acadia steamship, Captain Byer, whilst on her homeward passage from Boston to Liverpool, ran down an American barque, called the Merchant, from Amsterdam, bound to Quebec. The fog at the time was so thick, that those in charge of the Acadia did not perceive the unfortunate vessel until she was close under her bows; and to prevent a collision was, it is said, perfectly impossible. The engines were instantly stopped, and in the next moment she struck the Merchant. The concussion is reported to have been truly fearful, and for a time the passengers on board the Acadia were in a state of great alarm. The crew of the barque, finding the sea was rushing in torrents into the hold of the vessel, instantly took to the long boat, but it was as much as they could do to get away before the ship pitched forward, and directly disappeared in deep water. The crew were afterwards picked up by the Acadia, which brought them to Liverpool. The loss of the Merchant is about £1000.—On the 26th of the same month another collision took place between the barque Glenburnie of Bridgford, in Devonshire, and the ship Lochlubie, which terminated in the loss of the former vessel. It occurred off Cape de Monte, and the Glenburnie sank almost immediately. She was laden with coal, and was bound for Quebec. The crew were saved, and have since arrived in safety at Bridgewater, to which place they belong.—A third vessel was lost in a similar way in the Atlantic by coming in contact with a brig, called the X. Y. Z. which has arrived at Bristol with the intelligence. The crew were rescued.—On the 10th ult., at lat. 45° 45' long. 56° 15', the Mersey, from Algiers, ran foul of the Mercy, belonging to Newfoundland, causing such serious injury that in the course of an hour the Mercy went down. She was laden with coal, and, we are happy to state, the crew were preserved.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Tuesday morning last, during a heavy squall, the sloop Good Intent, Captain Moverly, was upset whilst in stays, between the Bull light-vease and the Spurn, and almost immediately sank. The crew, consisting of two men, were unfortunately drowned; also the master's son, aged seven years, who was in bed in the cabin. Captain Moverly kept himself and his wife afloat on an oar until they were fortunately rescued by the crew of a pilot cutter belonging to Grimsby, about a quarter of an hour after the accident.

RANSOM. Sept. 3.—A box containing newspapers and letters, and destined for Sydney bearing her Majesty's post mark (October 21, 1842), has been picked up twelve miles east of the North Foreland, and brought in here. Attached to the box are two square iron sovereigns, weighing 1½ oz. each.

ST. HELENA, July 15.—The Ossocla Lake, from Monmouth to London, which put in here on the 10th ult., has been condemned. 18th.—The Regular Carter, from London to Bombay, was abandoned, in a sinking state, May 15, in lat. 37° S., long. 35° E.; crew saved.

ANTIGUA, August 10.—The Lady Falkland, Dobson, from Liverpool to Santa Martha and Cartagena, ran on Belfast Reef on the 7th inst., and bilged; greater part of the cargo saved; but mostly in a damaged state.

We have been informed, on good authority, that the Regular, Budd, from London to Bombay, which founded off the Mauritius on the 13th of May last, had on board 10,000 sovereigns, 5000 dollars, £10,000 worth of copper, and £1000 worth of steel.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

WARWICK RACES.

TUESDAY.

First Race.—A match, 100 yards, half forfeit. A mile and a half.	
Mr. Collett's br. Bay Mare, aged 3 yrs.	(Whitehouse) 1
Mr. Lawther's b. m. Chance, 6 yrs.	(Bradley) 2
7 to 4 on the winner. Won easy by a length.	
Second Race.—The Guy Stakes of 50 yards each, 1 ft. The mile course.	
Lord G. Bentinck's b. & Gaper	(Rogers) 1
Mr. Bristow's br. & Pharoah	(Wakefield) 2
Mr. Isaac B. b. & c. Somerset, by Slane	(Marlow) 3
Gaper eight the field. Won easy by a length.	
Third Race.—The Leamington Stakes of 25 yards each, 15 ft, and five only if declared on or before the 10th of July. Two-mile course.	
Sir F. L. H. Goodrice's b. & t. Venus, by Sir Hercules, 3 yrs.	1
Mr. Gough's b. & g. Greenfinch, 6 yrs. (b. 3lb over)	2
Mr. Firth's ch. & Lucy Banks, 4 yrs (b. 3lb extra)	3
Won by a length.	
Fifth-day declared forfeit to pay £2 each.	
Fourth Race.—The Warwick St. Leger Stakes of 25 yards each, 10 ft, and 30 yards added by the Race Committee, for three years old. Once round.	
Mr. Griffith's b. & c. Newcourt, by Sir Hercules	(Wakefield) walked over.
Fifth Race.—The Maiden Plate of 50 yards, given by the Members for the Borough, for maiden horses.	
Mr. E. Peel's ch. & g. Cane, 3 yrs	(Whitehouse) 1

WEDNESDAY.

First Race.—A Sweepstakes of 25 yards each.	
Mr. Neikian's br. & t. Best of Three	(Templeman) 1
Best of Three agst the field. Won by a length.	
Second Race.—The Warwick Cup, in specie, by subscribers of 10 yards each.	
Mr. J. Day's ch. & c. Ben-y-Ghlo, 3 yrs (b. 3lb overweight)	J. Howlett) 1
Won by a length and a half.	
Third Race.—A Sweepstakes of 10 yards each, 1 ft, with 30 yards added by the noblemen and gentlemen of the county.	
Sir C. Cockburn's ch. & t. Whiteflock, 3 yrs	(Kitchener) 1
7 to 4 agst the winner. Won by two lengths.	

Several other races took place during the day, and were well contested. The stewards were Viscount Villiers and the Hon. Captain Rous.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—A child, whose parents live at 7, Apollo-court, Fleet-street, was burned to death on Monday evening, under the following circumstances.—The child, which was six years of age, and named Eliza Sophia Jackson, had been left by the mother, together with two other children, locked up in a room, the mother being compelled to go from home. The deceased, in her mother's absence, was playing with the fire, when her clothes caught the flame. Mr. Baker, the brazier of St. Clement Danes, happened to be passing through the court, and his attention was attracted by flames bursting from the room, and by cries of "murder," and "fire." Upon reaching the room he found it enveloped in flames, and the little girl in question on fire, and in the most excruciating agony. The little sufferer was immediately conveyed to the King's College Hospital, where she died in two hours. This is one of the thousand similar accidents that occur from the very bad habit of parents locking in their children when they go abroad.

In the case of Mr. Briggs, the upholsterer, who was killed by his gig coming into collision with a butcher's cart on London Bridge, as mentioned in our last, the coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against George Crisp, the driver of the latter vehicle.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—On Tuesday one of the men engaged in sculpturing the slab under the balustrade surmounting the top, and in front of the Exchange, lost his balance and was precipitated with frightful rapidity to the bottom, where he was found in a dreadfully mangled state. The most prompt surgical assistance was procured, and the wretched sufferer was immediately removed to the hospital, where it is said he expired shortly after his admission. The supposition is, that he stepped backward to observe how he was executing his work, when he lost his footing on the platform where he was standing and fell. The spectators were unanimous in their condemnation of the naked unprotected platforms upon which the workmen worked at so frightful a height as where the unfortunate man and the others engaged in the ornamental part of the frontage of the Exchange stood. A slight barrier of two or three poles would prevent such accidents.

A respectable female named Anne Tolfree, the wife of an exciseman residing at Isleworth, was thrown into a fit in consequence of one of her children hallooing suddenly beside her, and on regaining a little consciousness exclaimed, "These children will be the death of me!" The poor woman immediately afterwards expired.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday as a young gentleman, named Bowser, son of a surgeon of that name, near the Surrey Theatre, was driving in a gig along the Blackfriars-road, the bridle slipped off the horse's head, and the animal taking flight, ran off with fearful rapidity towards Blackfriars-bridge. On reaching the coach-stand near Stamford-street, he came in collision with a gentleman's cab, and was instantly thrown down by the violence of the shock, and the gig shattered in pieces. Mr. Bowser was thrown, and conveyed in a state of insensibility to a surgeon's at the corner of Stamford-street, where animation was in a short time restored, although it is feared that the sufferer is not out of danger.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—On Tuesday night an Italian vendor of images, whose Christian name is Dominic, was dangerously stabbed by a countryman, who gave the name of Raymond Leuan, following the same trade. The two took lodgings at 6, Saffron-hill, and in the evening went to the King's Head, Leather-lane, to a raile. Some words arose about the numbers thrown by each, and on reaching home the dispute was renewed between them; it ended in a fight, in the course of which the wounds were given. The unfortunate man did not get away before he received five severe wounds, one in the abdomen, one on each side of the chest, and three others. He was taken soon after by two men to Bartholomew's Hospital. They were met by some policemen, who, on reaching the hospital, finding that the poor fellow was in a dangerous state, apprehended the men, and conveyed them to the station-house in Smithfield. On Wednesday morning policeman Onslow, G. 110, discovered the prisoner on the roof of the house, and made him prisoner. Both men formerly lived in Kirby-street, where they worked together.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Tuesday Mr. Baker held an inquest at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal-green, on the body of George Bohm, aged fifty-five,

HER MAJESTY'S MARINE EXCURSION.



THE ROYAL YACHT OFF SOUTHAMPTON.

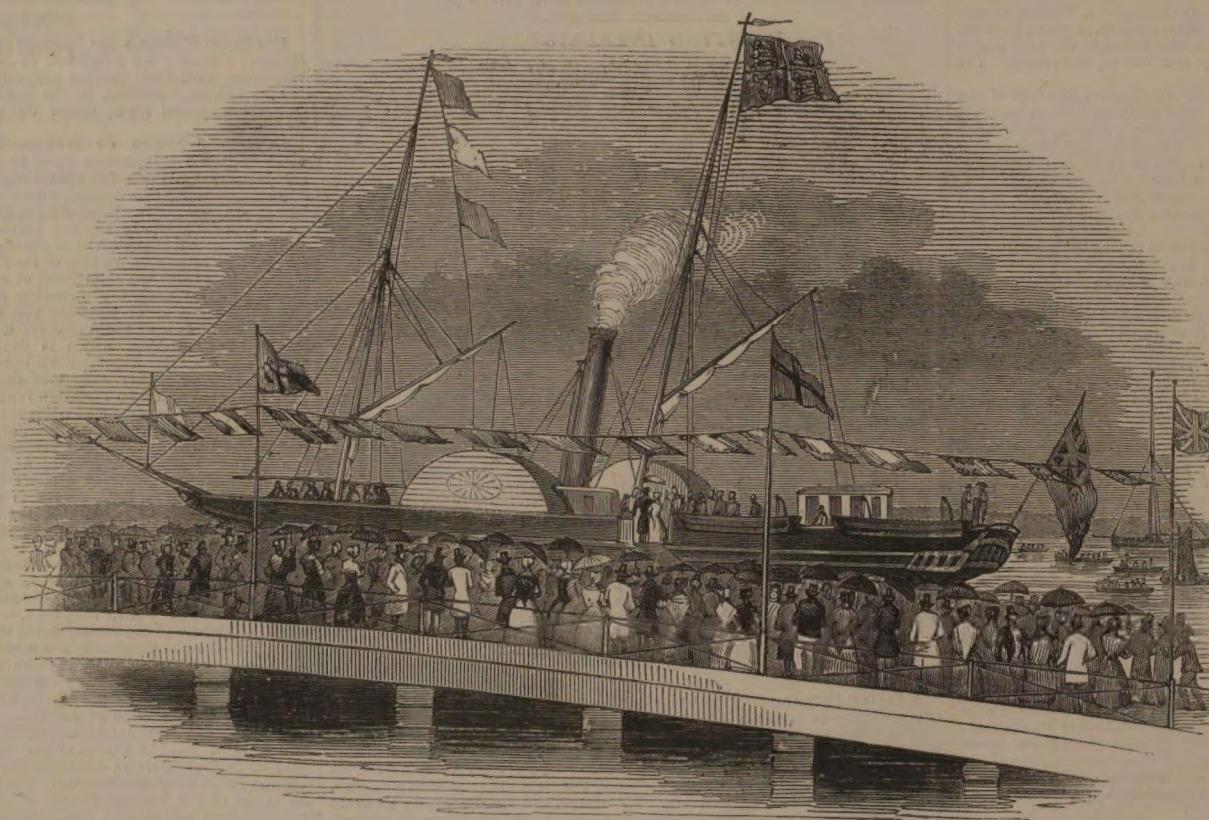
Our illustration of this most interesting and eventful "progress" has hitherto only extended to "the passage of the Bar," and the "High-street, Southampton." We now resume our agreeable task of chronicling the events and incidents of the royal *voyage pittoresque*, premising that all the sketches for the annexed engravings are from the pencil of Mr. Landells; and we feel confident that the skilful effect with which he has here pictorially recorded the royal excursion will be at once acknowledged by our readers, whilst our artist's general success in marine subjects will be the best guarantee for the fidelity of his present labours.

Before the details of our engravings, we proceed to the arrangements at Southampton, as narrated by our correspondent at Cowes:—"At about four p.m. on Sunday, the 27th of August, the day previous to the embarkation of her Majesty at Southampton on her marine excursion, H. M. S. Warspite, 50 guns, Captain Lord John Hay, came to anchor in Cowes Roads from Portsmouth; and shortly afterwards H. M. brig Grecian, 16 guns, Commander Smythe, took up her station about a quarter of a mile astern of her to the eastward, in readiness to do honour to England's Queen. The greatest bustle and excitement prevailed on shore and afloat, on its being made known for certain that the Queen was, for the third time, about to honour 'the Island' with her presence. During the whole of the day, the R.Y.S. yachts kept arriving from the westward, whether they had been to give eclat to the Torquay and Plymouth regattas, in the preceding week, causing the roadstead again to assume its summerlike appearance.

"On the following morning (Mon-

day), at an early hour, the loyalty of the inhabitants became more and more conspicuous; and, although the weather did not augur a very promising appearance, being dark and lowering, with a Scotch mist falling, that would wet an Englishman to the skin, it could not damp the loyalty and excitement which was evinced by the fair daughters of Vectis to give her Majesty a warm reception, and who, on any other less important occasion, would have remained safely housed within their respective domiciles. Notwithstanding the dulness of the weather, the hearts of her Majesty's subjects at this 'Queen of watering places' (Cowes), were lit up with joy at the thought of 'the Queen is coming,' and that she would again visit the island, and show her Royal consort the once favourite abode where 'Victoria' sported on the lawn of 'Norris' as the gay and joyous girl. And could there be anything more natural, while there remained so many links to connect her Majesty's youthful history with the island? For here it was that Victoria experienced the beneficial effects of its climate during the summers of 1831 and 1833; and here it was that her Majesty chose a wetnurse from her subjects for her first-born.

"We could recapitulate many incidents connected with the former visits here of her Majesty when Princess; but, as our object is to condense as much as possible, and confine ourselves to her Majesty's present brief sojourn among us, we shall return to the morning, when the booming of cannon announced the embarkation of the Ocean's Queen on the waters of the Solent, and when all eyes were eager to catch a glimpse of the royal yacht, freighted as she was with so precious a gem."



EMBARKATION OF THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT AT SOUTHAMPTON.



HEAV'G THE LEAD.



ENTRANCE TO SOUTHAMPTON PIER.

Our first engraving represents the royal yacht off Southampton, and shows the beautiful proportions of this superb vessel to great advantage. Her boats are seven in number, consisting of the Queen's barge, which is 35 feet in length, and built diagonal, with coade deals from New Zealand, and only five-eighths of an inch in thickness; the knees and thwarts are not observable, and yet she is strongly kneed together, so that there is an entirely flat surface inside, beautifully gilt and varnished. Its fittings are entirely mahogany; the outside is painted pure white, with gilt moulding, and having the royal arms emblazoned on her bows in purple and gold. She is fitted with canopy awnings of rich silks, supported by copper standards; the cushions are also of rich silk. The sculls are painted white, and 14 in number; each scull bears the royal arms on the handles, and the blades have the dolphin in gold in bold relief. There is one dingy, 14 feet in length; two gigs, 28 feet in length; and two pinnaces, 33 feet in length; with a life-boat, 26 feet long, with air-tubes, made of copper, which are placed round the seats of the boat, so that it will be impossible for any accident to happen. The whole of the boats' fittings are entirely mahogany, and each bears on its bows the royal arms.

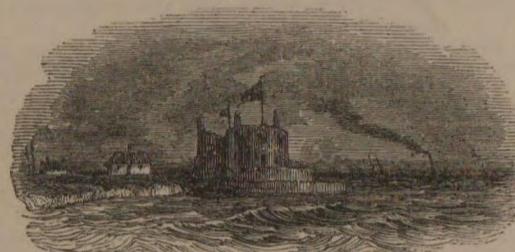
The next scene is the embarkation of her Majesty and Prince Albert on board the royal yacht, having been steered thither in the admiral's barge, by Commander Sheringham, of the Fearless. Her Majesty was received on board the yacht by Lord Haddington, and other lords of the Admiralty, Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, and Major-General Sir Hercules Pakenham. Lords Aberdeen and Liverpool were on board the royal yacht, and accompanied her Majesty. The Duke of Wellington, who was at the head of the pier, having handed her Majesty from the carriage into the admiral's barge retired to the temporary house on the pier, evidently very wet, and returned to town by railway. Immediately on her Majesty ascending the deck of the royal yacht a royal salute was fired. Her Majesty did not long remain on deck in consequence of the rain.

The fourth engraving shows the entrance to Southampton Pier, near the quay, at the south-western corner of the town. The pier is a structure of considerable extent and elegance; it was erected some years since, and called "Victoria Pier," after her Majesty, by whom, before her accession, it was opened.

Shortly after twelve o'clock order was given to weigh, and the royal yacht proceeded down Southampton Water, towards Cowes. She was followed by

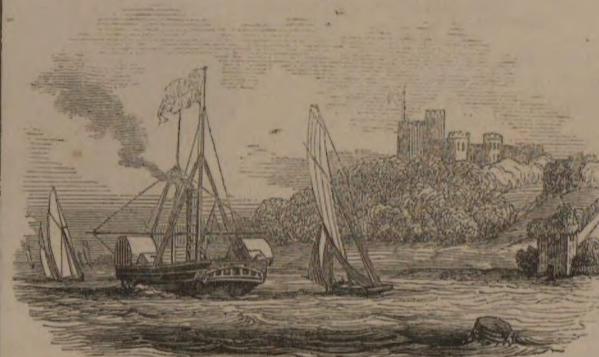


PASSING THE FLAG-SHIP ST. VINCENT, OFF SPITHEAD.



CALSHOT CASTLE.

Monkton Fort, from the garrison at Portsmouth, and the Victory, 100, in the harbour. The two opposite engravings show the royal yacht in sight of Cowes, and the Royal Yacht Squadron club-house on the Marine Parade, the fashionable promenade, and, from its situation, commanding the entrance of Cowes harbour and the roadstead. At the northern extremity of the parade



PASSING NORRIS CASTLE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

is the castle originally built by Henry VIII., but almost modernised into a mansion, and now the residence of the governor of the island. Cowes is situated

on the east and west sides of the entrance of the Medina. The town is seen to greatest advantage from the roadstead; and the houses command delightful views of the coast of Hampshire, with the New Forest, Calshot Castle, Southampton Water, Stokes Bay, Portsmouth, and Spithead in the distance. As a proof of the maritime importance of Cowes, it is selected as the port of rendezvous, where vessels of every denomination and of every flag call for orders, as to their ultimate port of destination; and, with some improvements, Cowes would be one of the finest harbours in the kingdom.

The royal yacht having passed the St. Vincent, returned to Ryde, where her Majesty and Prince Albert landed in the admiral's barge at the pier, under a salute from the Grecian, 16, to which a steamer was lashed at Cowes, in order that she might keep company with the yacht. The details of the landing were narrated, at some length, in our last number. Approaching the town from the sea, the effect is very imposing: house rising above house to the top of a hill, considerably elevated above the sea-level, interspersed with trees and evergreens, give it a very inviting appearance. The pier stretches out into the sea 1740 feet in length, or one third of a mile. To the right is a handsome terrace, behind which rises the elegant spire of St. Thomas's Church; further to the right are the market-house, town-hall, and chapel of St. James; while, near the shore are some beautiful marine villas.

In taking water off Ryde Pier, the barge, from the yacht rolling about, got under the accommodation-ladder, and broke off the lower part, on which Mr. Frederick Warren, mate, and son of Admiral F. Warren, was standing as a sidesman: he was, consequently, thrown off into the water, to the great alarm of her Majesty, who evinced extreme agitation till he was picked up, which, being an expert swimmer, was speedily done. The young gentleman has been assured of his promotion.

We may here quote (from the *Times*) an extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the Royal Victoria and Albert yacht:—

"Her Majesty, who enjoys her marine excursion amazingly, has been entirely free from any attack of sea-sickness. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, however, who is extremely liable to an attack of this nature, was somewhat indisposed during the slight breeze which blew in the course of Tuesday; but during the whole of to-day the Prince has not had, nor indeed is he likely to have, any return of this odious malady. It is most gratifying to observe the great urbanity and kindness manifested by the Queen and her illustrious consort to every one of the crew with which the royal yacht is so efficiently manned. Her Majesty and the prince, in pacing the decks arm in arm, enter into conversation with the



ROYAL YACHT CLUB-HOUSE AND FORT.

sailors on the subject of naval tactics, making various inquiries connected with various matters concerning the discipline of the vessel. We have some powerful telescopes on board, which are the source of great amusement to the Queen and his Royal Highness. Her Majesty's health is exceedingly good. The Queen and the Prince rise early, breakfast between eight and nine o'clock, partake of luncheon about two o'clock, and dine about the usual hour. The Sovereign generally retires to rest between ten and eleven o'clock. The internal decorations of the royal yacht are of the most chaste and magnificent description. She is replete with every convenience, and with respect to her steaming and sailing capabilities she may be said to be unrivalled. The number of hands on board is upwards of three hundred. This number includes the Marines and the Marine Artillery. Should the weather continue as favourable as it is at present, it is quite a matter of speculation how long her Majesty will be 'the Queen of the Ocean on her own proper element.'

At a quarter past two the spectacle was hid for a while by the East Cowes Castle Point, having been nearly an hour in passing through the roads; and it was not until about half-past five o'clock that the royal standard again hove in sight, her Majesty being on her return from Ryde to Cowes. The weather had now become more cheering, the rain had ceased; still there was a gloom over head, and a mist on the horizon, that gave it more the appearance of November than August. The Parade was soon thronged with people, and numerous boats, filled with fashionables, were placed in requisition, wending their way towards the royal yacht to get a peep at the Queen. Her Majesty's ships Warspite, Modeste, and Grecian, again saluted the royal yacht, and as she passed outside the Warspite the sailors who were on the yards gave her Majesty three cheers. An Austrian merchant barque, the Jenny, Captain Francovitch, lately arrived from Bahia, was also dressed out in a profusion of colours, and fired a royal salute with such precision that it would have been difficult to have guessed her other than to be a man-of-war; her symmetry, appearance, and rig deceiving the keenest eye. The royal yacht continued her course through the roads to the westward, and proceeded as far as Egypt House, where Lord Durham, during the summer of 1833, resided, and where his lordship gave a magnificent banquet and entertainment on the lawn to her Majesty (when Princess), and the juveniles of the nobility then stopping here. The royal yacht, after viewing the spot, returned to the roads; and at twenty-six minutes past six let go her anchor off the castle, amid the cheering of the populace and

(Continued on page 172.)



ROYAL YACHT IN SIGHT OF COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT.

the Sovereign steamer, and by the Ariadne, having on board the mayor and civic authorities; and also by many other steamers, which, with the Commissioners' yacht, and the Oriental steam-ship, engraved on the next page, were gaily decked for the occasion.

The vessels in Southampton Water, which were unprecedentedly numerous, were dressed in their colours, and produced a very lively effect. There were, besides many private yachts, and a vast number of steamers of different commercial and other public companies, the following Government steamers,—Cyclops, Prometheus, Lightning, and Fearless.

The steam-squadron manned their yards as the royal yacht passed, and the admiral dipped his flag, which was flying on board the Fearless. The whole of the steamers then got under way, and followed in the wake of the royal yacht. A number of the Royal Yacht Squadron who were lying off also made sail.

The third engraving on the opposite page shows heaving the lead on board the royal yacht, and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence explaining to her Majesty the use of it.

Having passed Calshot Castle, which is shown on the lower right-hand corner of the page, the yacht directed her course to Cowes. It was not until some time after the men-of-war in Cowes Roadstead had announced, by their firing, that her Majesty was in sight that the royal steamer could be descried through the haze, abreast the Red-buoy apparently, end on, approaching the westernmost part of the roads. At one o'clock the royal standard became visible from the castle, and the castle guns, which for the previous ten years had been silent—indeed, ever since the Queen, as Princess Victoria, left her residence, Norris Castle—then discharged their contents with a report that completely deafened the ears of the bystanders. On the smoke clearing away a most magnificent spectacle presented itself; a whole fleet of steamers following in the wake of the royal steamer, and on either side the Royal Yacht Squadron in two divisions; the commodore, Earl of Yarborough, in his beautiful yawl, the Kestrel, leading the starboard division, and the royal yacht going at less than ordinary speed, to enable the whole fleet to keep up with her, and progressing slowly onward towards Ryde and Spithead.

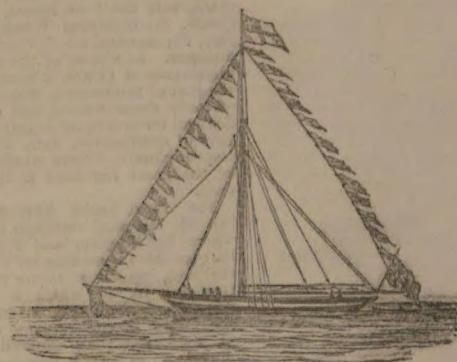
An accident, fortunately attended with no serious consequences, may be mentioned here. This was the Monarch steam-ship fouling the South-Western, the vessel in which was our artist, who has sketched the collision.

As soon as the royal yacht approached Spithead the flag-ship St. Vincent, 120, manned yards, and fired a salute in excellent style. This inspiring scene is shown in the uppermost engraving. Salutes were also fired from

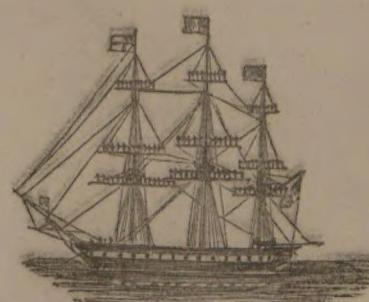


RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

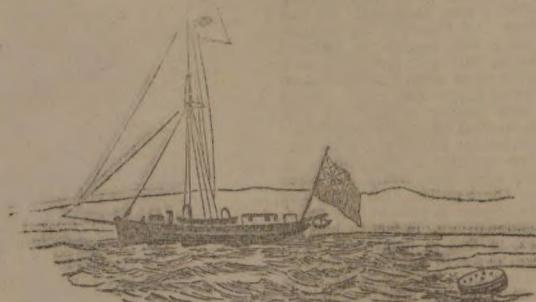
[We here group a series of interesting scenes and objects of the royal passage, in the order referred to in the narrative in pages 168, 169, 172.]



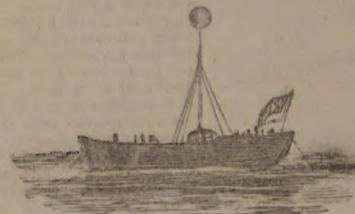
THE COMMISSIONER'S YACHT.



THE WARSPIRE—MANNING THE YARDS.



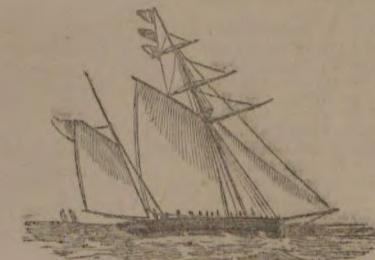
QUARANTINE VESSEL, AT THE MOTHERBANK.



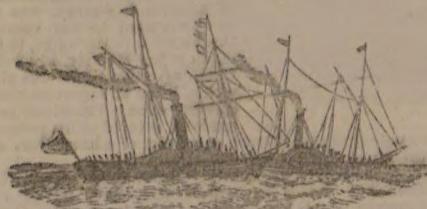
THE FLOATING LIGHT, SOUTHAMPTON WATER.



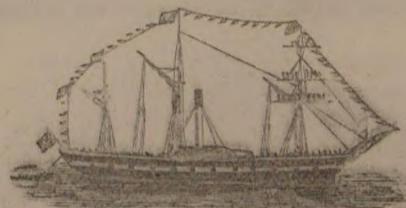
ST. ALBAN'S HEAD.



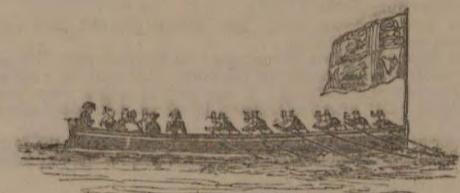
LORD YARBOROUGH'S YACHT KESTREL.



THE MONARCH STEAM-SHIP FOULING WITH THE SOUTH-WESTERN.



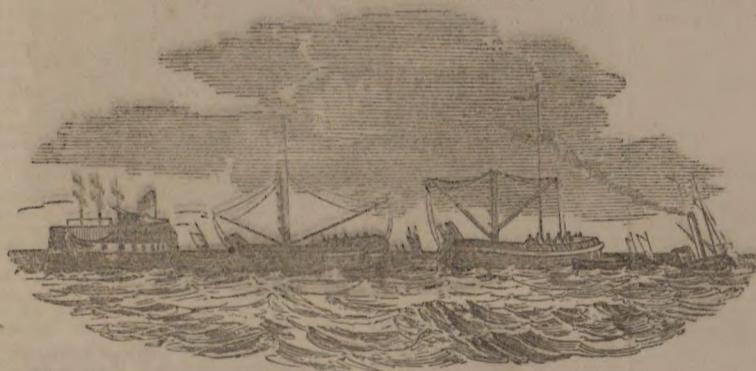
THE ORIENTAL STEAM-SHIP.



THE QUEEN'S BARGE.



THE NEEDLES.



THE LUMPS AT THE ROYAL GEORGE.



THE LANDSLIP, LYME REGIS.

HER MAJESTY IN FRANCE.

CHATEAU D'EU, Saturday, Sept. 2.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived in the royal yacht in the roads of Treport at five o'clock this afternoon. The flotilla escorting her Majesty came to anchor under a salute from the battery on the beach and the French war-steamer in the roads, and shortly afterwards his Majesty the King of the French arrived in an open carriage drawn by eight horses, accompanied by her Majesty the Queen of the French, the Queen of the Belgians, the Duchess of Orleans, the Princess de Joinville, and the Princess Clementine, the Princes de Joaillie and Augustus of Saxe Coburg, and the Dukes of Aumale and Montpensier escorting the royal carriage on horseback. Several other carriages, conveying the French Ministers and great officers of state and the household of the King of the French, followed in the train. On arriving at Treport his Majesty Louis Philippe embarked on board the barge of la Reine Amelie, and proceeded to the royal yacht to escort her Majesty and the Prince Consort to the French shore. On the arrival of the barge at the Victoria and Albert her Majesty descended into it, and, together with Prince Albert, was conveyed to the landing-place under a salute from the whole of the vessels in the roads, as well as from the battery on the beach.

Their Majesties Queen Victoria and Louis Philippe entered a tent that had been erected on the jetty, where the ceremonial of introduction was gone through between the royal personages present; after which their Majesties and Prince Albert entered the carriage that had conveyed the King and Queen of the French to Treport, and, amidst the mingled cries of "Vive la Reine Victoria," and "Vive le Roi," together with shouts of the military, the salutes of the cannon, and the general acclamation of thousands of spectators who crowded the heights and crowded the windows, drove off to the Chateau d'Eu.

On the arrival of her Majesty in the court of the chateau, where the 1st Regiment of Carabiniers à Cheval and the corps d'état of the 1st, the 24th, and the 46th Regiments of Foot were drawn up, the bands played "God save the Queen," and the troops presented arms, whilst her Majesty descended from the carriage. The Queen graciously bowed to the civil and military functionaries who were assembled in the grand portico to receive the royal party, and was conducted by King Louis Philippe to the balcony thrown out from the state apartments, where her Majesty again graciously saluted the troops, and retired amidst the most enthusiastic shouts of welcome from the soldiery as well as the spectators assembled.

At eight o'clock dinner was announced, when his Majesty the King of the French, with her Majesty Queen Victoria at his right, and the Queen of the Belgians at his left, proceeded down the grand staircase to the *salle à manger*, which is situated on the ground-floor of the chateau.

The royal dinner party consisted of her Majesty and Prince Albert, who were respectively seated at the right hand of the King and the Queen of the French, who sat opposite to each other, the Queen of the Belgians, the Princess of Joinville, the Princess Clementine, Madame Adelaide, the Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, the Prince de Joinville, the Dukes d'Aumale and Montpensier; Viscountess Canning, lady in waiting on her Majesty; Lord Cowley, the British ambassador; the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Liverpool; the Marshal Count Sebastiani, M. Gaiot, ministre des affaires étrangères; M. Lacave Laplagne, ministre des finances; Admiral Mackau, ministre de la marine; General Athain, leutenant de la maison du roi; the Marquis de Roura, Lord Adolphus Fitz Clarence, Lord Charles Wellesley, Colonel Wyld, the Hon. George Anson, Colonel Chabannes, &c. During dinner the band of the 24th Regiment of Infantry Legère played several favourite airs from French and Italian operas.

The Mareschal de Camp, the Marquis de Roura, has been appointed chevalier d'honneur to her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Colonel Chabannes, aide-de-camp to his Majesty the King of the French, has been appointed aide-de-camp to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

The King has signified his entire satisfaction with the conduct of the civil and military authorities charged with the preservation of order and the prevention of accidents during the ceremony of Saturday.

Lord Cowley, the British ambassador at the court of the Tuilleries, was in attendance at Treport to receive her Majesty on her landing on the shores of France.

Mr. Gordon, her Britannic Majesty's consul at Havre, also repaired to Treport, to pay his respects to the Queen of England.

The Prince de Joinville joined the royal squadron in the war-steamer Pluton, in which he embarked at Cherbourg. Her Majesty having despatched a steamer to inform the Prince that it was her intention only to pass within view of Cherbourg, where there is a very extensive breakwater, his Royal Highness hastened to meet the squadron, and at three A.M., on Saturday, he encountered the yacht Victoria and Albert, on board of which he immediately went, and was thus conveyed to Treport.

SUNDAY.—Her Majesty and Prince Albert, together with the Earl of Liverpool, lord steward; Lord Cowley, ambassador at the court of the Tuilleries; Lady Canning, Lord Charles Wellesley, Colonel Wyld, and others of the royal suite, heard prayers this morning in the saloon appropriated to her Majesty's use.

After prayers the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by their Majesties the King and Queen of the French, the Queen of the Belgians, and the royal family of France, and escorted by a numerous cavalcade of ministers, generals, court and state officers, took an airing in the grounds of the chateau and the neighbouring forest.

The royal dinner party comprised nearly the same personages that were assembled at the table of King Louis Philippe yesterday.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, their Majesties the King and Queen of the French, with the other royal personages, and a numerous suite, left the chateau this morning at two o'clock, and repaired to the Forest of Eu, where their Majesties took an airing in the drives and avenues of the wood.

At four o'clock a collation was served at the Mount d'Orléans, of which her Majesty and Prince Albert, together with the King and Queen of the French, the Queen of the Belgians, and the royal family of France, and the distinguished and noble guests partook. The band of the Corabiniers à Cheval played during the collation several favourite airs. After the collation her Majesty, conducted by the King of the French, repaired to a tent close by the great tent, when, surrounded by the royal personages present, and by the officers of state, and the members of the household and court, the Queen of England held a levee, at which there were presented the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, who had repaired or been invited to pay their respects to her Majesty.

The royal party returned to the chateau at six o'clock. At eight dinner was served in the principal *salle à manger*, her Majesty being conducted, as before, by the King of the French.

In the evening a concert was performed at the chateau in the *salle des guises*, the particulars of which will be found under our musical head.

Her Majesty is in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits; Prince Albert, also, is quite well.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—This morning, at seven o'clock, Prince Albert, the Prince Auguste of Saxe Coburg, the Duc d'Aumale, and the Duc de Montpensier, accompanied by Colonel Wyld, Mr. G. Anson, Colonel De Chabannes, and other French officers, reviewed the 1st Regiment of Carabiniers, in a plain distant about four miles from Eu, in the direction of Dieppe. This superb regiment went through various manoeuvres and experiments with great precision and despatch, for nearly two hours. Prince Albert then rode along the line, the troops presenting arms, and the band playing "God save the Queen," and gracefully made his acknowledgments to the French Princes for the military treat they had afforded him, and ex-

pressed his pleasure at the soldierly manner in which the regiment performed its several evolutions.

The Princes and suite then inspected the infantry in the "Caserne de Montpensier," a fine barrack, newly erected in the town, and, having gone over the building, and seen the soldiers go through their exercises, the Princes returned to the chateau to breakfast, having been absent about three hours. Prince Albert wore his field marshal's uniform, and looked well, though a trifle fatigued, on his return. The group of princely cavaliers were loudly cheered by the people and strangers whom they encountered during the morning's ride.

In the afternoon the entire royal party visited the ancient collegiate church of Notre Dame, which adjoins the chateau, and which is dedicated to St. Laurence of Dublin, its founder. It was known but to a very few that their Majesties were about to visit this church, and, consequently, there were not half-a-dozen persons therein when they arrived. The party, consisting of nearly all the members of the French Royal Family, Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, Lords Aberdeen and Liverpool, M. Guizot, and suite, entered by the side door on the western side just at four o'clock, the Queen of England leaving on the arm of the King of the French, and the Queen of the French upon that of Prince Albert. Her Majesty wore a tartan dress, with black mantle and white silk bonnet; the King was in plain clothes, the Princes in *muslin*. The Duchess of Orleans appeared on entering the church to be affected by some sudden recollection, and was about to retire when the Queen of the Belgians, taking her by the hand, led her towards the great altar. Her Royal Highness, the Queen of the French, and the Queen of the Belgians then kneeled, and continued for a short time in prayer, on rising from which it was apparent that the Duchess of Orleans had shed tears. The whole of the royal party then walked round the church, examining the various curiosities, &c., and afterwards descended into the crypt, in which the monuments of the Counts d'Artois are placed. The crypt was lit by candles, so that everything it contained was easily to be inspected. Her Majesty Queen Victoria appeared very much interested in what she saw, and his Majesty Louis Philippe in his explanations acted as an experienced antiquary, evidently pleased in answering the questions put to him.

After leaving the church the illustrious party proceeded to Treport for a drive. When her Majesty had taken her place in the *char à bancs*, King Louis Philippe pushed Prince Albert forward, who said, "he could not precede his Majesty." "Ah! there is nothing of 'Majesty' necessary here," replied the good-natured monarch, "get up." "But your Majesty will not have room beside the Queen." "True, true," said the King, "I am a little stout, but I will sit sideways."

The festivities ordained at the chateau in honour of the royal visitors of England, and the out-of-door recreations succeed each other with happy rapidity. Every day and almost every hour brings round some amusement, and "the feast of reason and flow of soul" are ever followed by healthful exercises, which thus make the appetite of pleasure grow by that it feeds on.

The Prince de Joinville was rallied on the *ennui* he displayed while waiting for the royal party in the forest. It seems that he threw stones, patted children, sat on a heap of dints, chatted with soldiers and spectators, and, finally, took to pulling the ropes by which the tents were drawn up, and was near performing (but with less of physical force) a *flat* similar to Sampson's. The Duchess of Orleans, who has on this occasion appeared in public for the first time since her bereavement, was an object of deep interest. Her presence at the promenade and the luncheon was in compliment to our beloved Sovereign, who seems to have the power of charming all who approach her. It was her Majesty's attention to the Princess Cleminte of Coburg which suggested to King Louis Philippe the idea of inviting her Majesty to visit France. It appears that the Queen's kind and endearing reception of the Count de Paris (and the other grandchildren of his Majesty the King of the French) made such an impression on the Duchess of Orleans, that she

broke through her resolve to remain secluded for yet some time, and she joined the gipsy party. At dinner her spirits appeared even still better, and she joined in the gay conversation, which lasted throughout the banquet.

The concert of last evening, which, by royal caprice, or by still more imperative artistic whim, had been substituted for the *opéra comique* originally commanded, was chosen with taste and executed with skill. It was composed of *moments* from *Armide*—all concerted instrumental pieces, and a few choruses, the words of which were so altered as to allude delicately and judiciously to the present joyous occasion. Our Queen and Prince appeared charmed with the performances. The concert was held in a small *salle*, fitted up for the purpose, which does not comfortably contain above fifty persons. It was occupied exclusively by the select few sojourning at the chateau, and was a strictly private *rénunion*.

The breakfast at the chateau this morning was marked by increasing gaiety and friendship. Among the innumerable works of art to be seen in this gem of a chateau, are some splendid pieces of tapestry, and specimens of the far-famed Porcelain de Sevres. Two of the former, "The Death of Meleager" and "Diana Hunting," were particularly admired by her Majesty Queen Victoria. The King, delighted at an opportunity for gallantry, prayed her Majesty's acceptance of them and a superb casket of Sevres china with so much warmth, that refusal was impossible.

Everything is so new and so gay, that her Majesty is said to find amusement in everything that passes around her. I know not exactly how her Majesty felt after the first moment of her interview with King Louis Philippe, but the manner of his Majesty must have caused her some astonishment, for, in the outset he gave a specimen of his frankness, which very much alarmed the Jacks who were witnesses of it, and who began to think of cutlasses and handspikes, and coming to "the rescue." The moment the King set foot on deck he took her Majesty in his arms, saluted her on each cheek, and without waiting an instant for recovery from the surprise, descended into his barge with his precious burden. This produced the first laugh, and it has been reproduced almost every moment since.

A very elegant dinner was given on Monday evening by the captain of the Pluton French war steamer to the British naval officers and the French officers of the land and sea service present at Treport. It was done in the best possible style; and the very best possible feeling was apparent throughout.

A very good painting, by a clever French artist, has already been made of the royal squadron lying off Treport. This gentleman's name is Jugelet. There are also several artists here from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, taking sketches of the various places, so that there will be no fear of history of these events being illustrated by art.

At Treport it had been designed to have taken inspection of the vessels in the port and road, but the tide being low, and the sea running rather roughly, this little marine excursion was postponed till to-morrow. The royal party drove to the jetty of Treport, and returned to the palace to dinner.

Covers are daily laid for about seventy persons.

There is another concert this evening. It was expected that the Queen would leave the Chateau d'Eu, and embark on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, on Thursday morning at eleven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.—The royal diversion of this day consisted of a drive through the forest of Eu, and a cold collation in a part selected, distant about twelve miles, and called Monte Catherine. The viands and attendants having been despatched in advance at an early hour, the royal party followed, leaving the chateau about two o'clock. Passing along the same road as that which they took on Monday to the *feête champêtre*, until they got emboldened in the forest, then turned into what is called the Route Madeline, and halting at those points which afforded the best *coup d'œil*, they at length arrived at the spot destined for the honour of being the reflective table of royalty.

In this excursion the Prince de Joinville, the Duc D'Aumale, the Duc de Montpensier, the Prince Auguste of Saxe Coburg and suite, led the van on horseback, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the King of the French occupied the first seat of the first *char à banc*; the three Queens, of Great Britain, of France, and of Belgium, being seated in the second *banc*. In the first seat of the second *char*, M. Guizot, sat as usual with Lord Aberdeen on his right, and Lord Liverpool on his left. The remaining carriages, six in all, contained the other guests, and strangers, and officers now staying at the chateau.

The party returned to the chateau at about seven o'clock.

It was a magnificent day, the sun shining effulgent, and without a cloud to dim its perfect lustre.

This evening a vaudeville is to be performed at the chateau, a temporary stage being fitted up for the purpose. The actors have been brought expressively from the Opera Comique, at Paris. Another set of actors (from the Gymnas Dramatique) was engaged in the first instance, and a play was bespoke, which was rehearsed, and all the preparations made to have it performed. But at the last moment it was discovered that in the play ("Jean de Paris") there were some rather *mal à propos* allusions to a wandering princess, and it was immediately stopped, the unfortunate company of comedians sent back to Paris, and a new set ordered, who would take care to select a performance that would not clash with crowned heads. This was the reason of the change in the *fêtes*.

DEPARTURE OF HER MAJESTY.

THURSDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert left the chateau a little after eight this morning in the large and splendid *char à banc* which conveyed her to the chateau on her arrival. She was accompanied by all the members of the royal family, including the King and Queen of the French, the Queen of the Belgians, the Duchess of Orleans, Madame Adélaïde, the Princess Clementine, the Prince and Princess of Joinville, and the Dukes of Aumale and Montpensier. The escort consisted of a troop of the splendid regiment of Carabiniers. The 1st Regiment of the line was stationed upon the pier at Treport, and the 24th occupied the court of the Chateau d'Eu. The royal party were received throughout the line with cheering and every demonstration of respect.

On the arrival of the cavalcade at Treport, they were received with loud shouts, the yachts in the harbour manned their yards, and gave three animated cheers, which were enthusiastically responded to by the multitude. The royal party entered the tent prepared for their reception, where they remained for some minutes in friendly discourse. Upon leaving it, the King, taking the hand of her Majesty, led her on board of the barge which was prepared for the occasion. The King, the Duke d'Aumale, and the Duke of Montpensier, together with M. Guizot and some others, accompanied her Majesty and Prince Albert on board the yacht. On leaving shore, shortly after nine o'clock, a royal salute was fired from the batteries, which was returned by the ships, the people cheering the party loudly until they reached the yacht.

The King of the French and his suite remained on board for a short time, and on leaving was saluted with a royal salute from all the English ships. Immediately afterwards the royal squadron sailed. The royal squadron consists of the royal yacht the Victoria and Albert, the St. Vincent man-of-war, and four steamers of war. The Putton and Napoleon accompany the squadron, the former being commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville, who escorts her Majesty to England.

The following impromptu is the production of a young enthusiast, written on witnessing the landing of her Majesty at Treport.

HOMMAGE A LA REINE.

BY AN ANGLO-GAUL.

STROPHE.

Salut ! Souveraine de l'Océan,
Le Ciel ton chemin a paré.
Mélons, oh ! mélons éternellement
La rose, le lis, le violet,
Que le tricoir fils de la Gloire,
Etend ses bras victorieux,
Pour faire hommage à VICTOIRE
Dans le pays de ses Aieux.

Saint ! c'est bien ta Normandie,
Des héros le berceau,
Du grand Conquérant la patrie;
Mais, oh ! nul fois plus beau
Ton sort que celui du Conquérant,
Lui—toudroyant la guerre ;
Mais toi—tous les coeurs enchaînant
Dans le noeud bénit de frères !

ANTISTROPHE.

Voilà le Roi d'un peuple entier,
Le jouet du sort trop longtemps ;
Voilà ses Enfants, de la Nation fiers,
Et la Nation fière des Enfants !
Ah ! viens voir ce splendide Paris,
Qui t'ouvrirra ton cœur avec ses portes ;
L'amour et la joie dans chaque coeur jaillit,
L'ami, l'ami, l'ami est à moi !

Voici l'Asile ! Reine des Ondes,
Qui embrasse les flots, et qui les domine,
Voici le tombeau du Guerrier du monde !
Et tu couvres les yeux de ta main !
Oh ! que de gloire de pleurs et de larmes !
Son ombre perd tout son courroux,
Français ! Anglais ! obli sermons nos rangs,
Et la terre entière est à nous.

Mes amis ! le dévoilez te réclame de nos champs,
Et les flots ont ri leur Maîtresse ;
Le canon gronde ses adieux brûlants,
Au défilé a succédu la tristesse.
Elle baisse la main, elle la baisse encore,
Comme autour d'elle incurveur les vents :
La Reine a retrouvé son peuple qui l'adore,
La Mère à ses Enfants.

CHORUS.

Salut ! Souveraine d'Albion ;
Salut ! à ton digne Epoux ;
Salut ! aux tendres Régions
Qui rendent tes jours si doux ;
Qui embellissent le trône de leur Mère,
Et soient éternels dans l'histoire,
Qui marchent toujours dans les pas de leur Père,
Vivent Albert et Victoire !

NEW MUSIC.

SACRED HARMONY, a Collection of Three Hundred and Fifty Standard Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Ancient and Modern, for One, Two, Three, or Four Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Pianoforte, Organ, or Seraphine. By J. A. Hamilton. D'Alma and Co.

In the preface to this work the author observes that "one of the noblest uses to which music can possibly be applied will be found in *devotional* and *congregational* singing, as psalms, hymns, chants, anthems, &c." He is further of opinion that "this sort of exercise tends more than any other pursuits to enlarge and elevate the mind, both in a moral and religious point of view; to wean us from low and sordid ideas and habits; and, particularly in youth, to open the heart to kindly and noble sentiments, by cultivating and refining the taste." All this is very true, although so anti-Platonic, for, as everybody knows, the Athenian was banished music from his republic, in which proceeding we will not, with Cicero, agree to *errare cum Platone*, &c., but, on the contrary, prefer to be right with those who think that music, and particularly sacred music, is the most divine art that can be studied. In this work Mr. Hamilton has collected a great number of magnificent psalm and hymn tunes, the best of which are the oldest; from what cause we will not presume to say, unless it be that *choral* harmony was better understood a century ago than at present, on account of it having been obliged to depend upon itself so much more than in the modern *remplissage*—orchestral days. The best constructed, and consequently the most agreeable, are those by Ravenscroft and Battishall, for they carry internal evidence of the purpose for which they were written; not so those distortions from Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Spohr, &c. If a melody have once been sinner enough to allow itself to be ushered first time into the world in a theatre or concert-room, it is all useless to try to reclaim it: you can never make a saint of it. Association with its early recollections will always detect and expose its masquerading reformation, and, whatever beauty it may have had in its pristine state, it can never pretend or aspire to the "beauty of holiness." Any composer or compiler who attempts to proselytise in this way will invariably fail in his design, for of him we must say,

Ex Graecis bonis Latinis fecit non bonus.

This work is handsomely printed, and no doubt will be eagerly sought after by all amateurs and professors who love genuine psalmody.

1. THE EXILE. Romance. Written by G. Soane, Esq.; the music composed by W. Lovell Phillips. Mori, Lavenu, and Co.

2. FAINT HEART NE'ER WON FAIR LADY. Ditto, ditto.

3. 'TIS SO, BECAUSE 'TIS SO. Ditto, ditto.

4. CHATTER, CHATTER, CHATTER. Ditto, ditto.

Mr. Phillips, we believe, is a distinguished performer on the violoncello, and controls the musical department of the Princess's Theatre. His compositions are marked by attention to his subject, and a pleasing, smooth, if not very original style of melody, accompanied by unobjectionable harmony. Of the four productions we prefer No. 3, "'Tis so, because 'tis so."

THE MONK (Der Mönch.) Song sung by Herr Staudigl. The music by Meyerbeer. Mori, Lavenu, and Co.

This is a grand composition in the author's happiest *verve*; eloquently descriptive of the remorse of a monk, who, in his hopeless anguish, exclaims—

"Accurst—accurst the moment he ever gave
When I pronounced'd the dreadful fatal vow;
'Twas false to swear that from the world I'd sever,
To ir and joy my heart's devoted now!"

Such, we suspect, are the sentiments of many a recluse when it is too late. The passage into the major at the close of each verse exhibits Meyerbeer's fine notion of effect; altogether, particularly in the hands of the great Staudigl, it is a most powerful production, full of learning and beauty.

CRIVELLI'S ART OF SINGING.—The author of this work, who is the son of a great singer, and inherits from him all the knowledge of "the beautiful" in his charming pursuit, has produced a thing most inimical to his own interests and those of his brother professors, that is, if it were read and studied with that attention which its merits deserve, *no other master would be necessary!* It is a most comprehensive treatise on every department of science, care, and study, necessary to the development (and even formation) of the *vox humana*, accompanied by experienced and well-founded rules, both of the knowledge and taste which so frequently distinguish themselves above mere physical endowment, and which make the singer of mind the singer *par excellence*!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

WANTED !—A POET LAUREATE !—His Majesty the King of the French wishing to compliment Queen Victoria in a peculiarly neat manner, on Monday last sent for M. Auber, and receiving him with his usual affability, said, "Eh bien ! M. Auber. We must have by-to-morrow night, or Wednesday morning at farthest, an *ode* (his Majesty's exact words were *une cantate*) "to celebrate and commemorate the auspicious visit of her Britannic Majesty to Eu." "Sire, it is impossible," replied M. Auber, astounded. "Why?"

"The time is so short," "Ah ! your are always thinking of time." "Au reste, it must be done." "But I have no theme." "Pooh ! pooh ! you have her Majesty. You will act under positive inspiration."

"I mean, Sire, that I have no poem." "No poem. A la bonne heure. Let us have a poet forthwith." And, according to the royal mandate, an *impromptu* scribe was found forthwith, plainly showing that *Poeta nascitur et fit*, or at least made to fit on occasions.

GRAND OPERA, PARIS.—Donizetti's opera "Les Martyrs" has been reproduced at this theatre with greater success than on its first appearance some seasons back. Duprez and Dorus Gras sang and acted magnificently, as did also Massol in his original rôle of *Severus*.

DEATH OF MR. CHARLES ASHLEY.—This veteran violoncellist expired suddenly on Tuesday, from apoplexy, in the 72nd year of his age. He was one of the principal performers at the commemoration of Handel in 1786.

CARLOTTA GRISI.—This vocalist-danscuse has been engaged by Mr. Burn for Drury Lane. A M. Petipa, from the Académie Royale, Paris, has also been engaged.

MRS. ALFRED SHAW.—This charming cantatrice will appear in the course of the ensuing Drury season in some novelties now in preparation for her.

TAMBURINI.—This accomplished singer and actor has just taken his leave of the public of Marseilles by a gratuitous performance of *Figaro* for a public charity. He thence proceeds to St. Peters to meet Rubin, Lablache, and o

A NEW PIANOFORTE.—A Moravian instrument, which is to compete with the *klavichord*, has been exhibited at the Royal Academy of Music. It is a square instrument, with a keyboard, and is enabled to give the effect of a harpsichord, organ, &c., and to play in unison throughout the instrument. It is a very curious instrument.

THE FRENCH IN ENGLAND.—The French are to be found in every part of England, and the Queen of England is to be found in every part of France.

MONDAY COURT-MARTIAL.—On Monday last a court-martial was held by the officers of the troops stationed at Carmarthen, to try a private of the 4th Light Dragoons, and a private of the 76th Infantry, for getting drunk and striking their superior officers.

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

SPEAKING-MACHINE.

A Hamburg correspondent of the *Athenaeum*, gives an account of an invention which is attracting great attention there—"the sprach-machine," or speaking-machine of M. Faber, a native of Freiburg, who has, he states, overcome the difficulty which so many have experienced in their attempts to construct an instrument which should imitate the tones of the human voice. It consists of a caoutchouc imitation of the larynx, tongue, and nostrils, a pair of bellows worked by a pedal, and a set of keys by which the springs are brought into action. The weather affects the tension of the India-rubber, and though M. Faber can raise the voice or depress it, lay stress upon the particular word or syllable, still, he says, there is room for improvement, and this is even more evident when the instrument is made to sing.

FLATTERING PREFERENCE.

Two natives of the Marquesas (cannibal) Islands, have been carried to France. The story runs, that on the voyage one of their fellow passengers asked which they liked best, the French or the English? "The English," answered the man, smacking his lips, "they are the fattest."

LORD STOWELL AND SIGHT-SEEING.

Lord Stowell used to boast that there was not sight in London he had not seen, and, according to a current story, he had seen some more than once. He was paying his shilling to see a new mermaid, when the man at the door, apparently ashamed to cheat so good a customer, refused to take the money, saying—"No, no, my lord; it is only the ouid say serpent!"

MAD DOCTORS.

It happened that, in 1787, Miss Boydell, the niece of Alderman Boydell, was shot at in the street by a man who was arrested on the spot. Her clothes were set on fire, but she suffered no serious injury, and, indeed, it was never proved that the pistols were loaded with any thing destructive. The prisoner turned out to be a medical practitioner named Elliot. On his trial the defence set up was insanity, in proof of which Dr. Simmons, physician to St. Luke's, came forward among other witnesses. The doctor, in order to show the disordered state of the unhappy man's mind, produced in court a paper which Elliot had sent to him, for the purpose of being presented to the Royal Society, but which the doctor thought to be visionary for that learned body. He called the attention of the court particularly to a passage, in which the author asserted "that the sun is not a body of fire as hath been hitherto supposed, but that its light proceedeth from a dense and universal aurora, which may afford ample lignt to the inhabitants of that body's surface beneath, and yet be at such a distance as not to annoy them." No objection, "he proceeds to say, "ariseth to that luminary's being inhabited, and vegetation may obtain there as well as with us. There may be water and dry land, hills and dales, rain and fair weather; and, as the light, so the season must be eternal; consequently it may be easily conceived to be by far the most blissful habitation of the whole system." Here then we find adduced as a proof of the madness of Mr. Elliot the very doctrine which Herschel promulgated with much applause eight years later.

DEATH OF GREAT MEN.

To thinking minds, time is seldom so impressively marked, its clock tolls so sadly and solemnly, as by the successive removal of the great men of an age. The constellation which ushered in the present epoch is going out one by one. Goethe, Scott, Byron, Coleridge, Lamb, have departed, and now Southey has gone after them. Wordsworth, indeed, remains yet a little while, but he is now bereft of all his great companions; of all those with whom his name is for ever associated. There is something, we say, singularly sad and solemn in these departures. Its great men seem the essential features of an age, and when they are removed, a chill comes over us, the ground seems taken from under our feet, we feel as though a change of dispensation were at hand, an untried and unknown future opening before us.

HOOS AND WAX CANDLES.

At the presentations of the British Association of Science in Cork, a curious method, recently adopted in the United States, of bringing their produce to market, was noticed in one of the sections. It appears that as the pigs, near the vale of the Mississippi, cannot be brought to profitable market as an article of food, they are converted by a chemical process into *wax and oil*, in which form they are readily transported, and the pigs of the Mississippi are thus converted into wax candles for illuminating our drawing-rooms! The oil is of excellent quality and well adapted for lubricating machinery, for which purpose the best sperm oil has hitherto been most used. The custom of the North Americans, who carry on the business of converting pigs into wax candles, is to drive the animals into woods, where they feed for some months on Indian corn, by which time they are quite ready for the process of conversion, and they are boiled *en masse*, fat and lean together, unles the state of the provision market make it profitable to spare some of the hams.

AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.

There are few of our fellow citizens, we should suppose, but must have been more or less familiar with the sight of the old half-witted individual who, for a long series of years past, has been known about town under the cognomen of "Sir Peter Nimmo." We have just learned that Peter died in the Royal Infirmary on the 1st of the present month. As his only known course of livelihood for the last thirty years was a species of begging, it has been generally supposed that Peter was—what his outward man certainly indicated him to be—very poor; but, on opening his house the other day, in Lochend's-close

[SEPTEMBER 9, 1843.]

the many heartfelt demonstrations of respect, all that could be done, to give her Majesty that reception which should show how much they valued the honour conferred on them. The whole of the depots at Parkhurst Barracks, about 600 strong, comprising those of the 42nd Highlanders, the Rifles, Fusiliers, &c., were marched into town at an early hour to form a guard of honour, and were stationed along the edge of the Parade, extending themselves from the Club-house to the Marine Hotel causeway, and presented arms when the royal *cortege* was passing. The evening displayed every kind of rejoicing on shore. Fireworks and illuminations on an extensive scale, both ashore and afloat, wound up the day, and gave the whole the appearance of a fairy scene. Her Majesty remained on board, where she dined and slept.

One of the most conspicuous objects of interest on first arriving in the roadstead from the eastward, is the never-to-be-forgotten "Norris Castle," a view of which from the roads we present our readers. Here it was that her Majesty spent many of her happiest moments; and we can easily conceive the delight of our Sovereign on again visiting this her once favourite and endeared residence.

On Tuesday, at early dawn, her Majesty rose, and, without any state or ceremony whatever, embarked in the royal barge, and proceeded on board the Kestrel, where the royal party was received by the noble Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and conducted by him over the vessel. Her Majesty, at half-past eight, again embarked in the royal barge, and was steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence towards the harbour. On passing the Castle and Squadron House, salutes were fired from each of the batteries. The R. Y. S. causeway or landing-place was soon covered with carpet, in the expectation that her Majesty would probably land thereon; but the royal party did not land at West Cowes, as has been stated in the various papers; and the royal barge proceeded up the harbour along the West Cowes side of the river, and then was pulled across to East Cowes, where her Majesty, H. R. H. Prince Albert, and suite disembarked at the landing-place in front of the Medina Hotel and Royal Thames Yacht Club House, amidst the cheers of the inhabitants; where carpets had been

spread for the royal visitors to walk upon to the carriages of Lord Delawarr and George Henry Ward, Esq., of Northwood Park, which had been sent over in readiness to convey them to Norris Castle. So unexpected was the early visit of her Majesty, that neither the corporation of Newport, as conservators of the Medina, nor the harbour-master, were prepared to accompany the royal barge, or pilot it between the mud banks of the East and West Medina; and thus her Majesty was received on

lowed by the Cyclops, Prometheus, Lightning, and other steamers. Her Majesty's ship Warspite and brig Grecian left the roads the previous night, and proceeded towards Plymouth. Her Majesty's ship Modeste saluted the royal yacht *en passant*, and then got under way. The royal yacht, accompanied by the men-of-war steamers, proceeded towards the eastward, round the back of the island, with the intention, it was rumoured, of landing at Ventnor, to which place a despatch had been sent overland, and where car-



THE ROYAL VISIT TO NORRIS CASTLE.



VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT.

riages were in readiness to convey the royal party to Appuldurcombe House, the seat of the Earl of Yarborough. The royal yacht, accompanied by the steamers, continued its course onward, keeping as near as possible to the shore, to afford the royal party the opportunity of seeing the variety of beauties and miniature landscapes, as well as the gigantic scenery of the Undercliff, with which this part of the island abounds. At noon the royal steamer neared Ventnor, followed by four men-of-war steamers, and accompanied by several yachts, among which we observed the Xarifa, belonging to the Earl of Wilton, and the Gem, the Marquis of Ormonde. At first it was thought, from the yacht approaching so near the shore, that her Majesty would land at Ventnor, and the Breakwater Committee were in readiness on the cliff to give her a welcome. On observing the Royal Standard, a royal salute was fired from the heights, at the same time the hills reverberated with the salutes from the private battery of the castle at Steephill, the seat of J. Hamblrough, Esq., and from the fort of Lord Yarborough, at St. Lawrence. Flags were flying in all directions, and the hills of the Undercliff were thronged with people. From the immense concourse assembled, it was evident that all, but the bedridden, had abandoned their homes. The whole sight was splendid in the extreme, such as never before had been witnessed in that locality. Her Majesty did not land, but the royal fleet continued its course after leaving the Needles for Weymouth, where the royal yacht came to anchor in Portland Roads for the night.

Prince Albert, attended by the great officers of state, next visited Portland Castle, and was received on the beach by Captain Manning, who was attended by Lieutenant Inskip, R.N., commanding the Coast Guard station; the men being in full uniform, and presenting arms on the landing and departure of the royal party. The illustrious Prince and his distinguished attendants were conducted over the castle by Captain Manning, after which they walked through one or two of the principal villages. About a quarter before nine, a brilliant display of fireworks took place at the castle, in honour of the Queen's visit. Captain Manning had the honour of accompanying Prince Albert back to the royal yacht, when the gallant officer was introduced to her Majesty's presence, and presented the Queen with a copy of "Buckingham's History

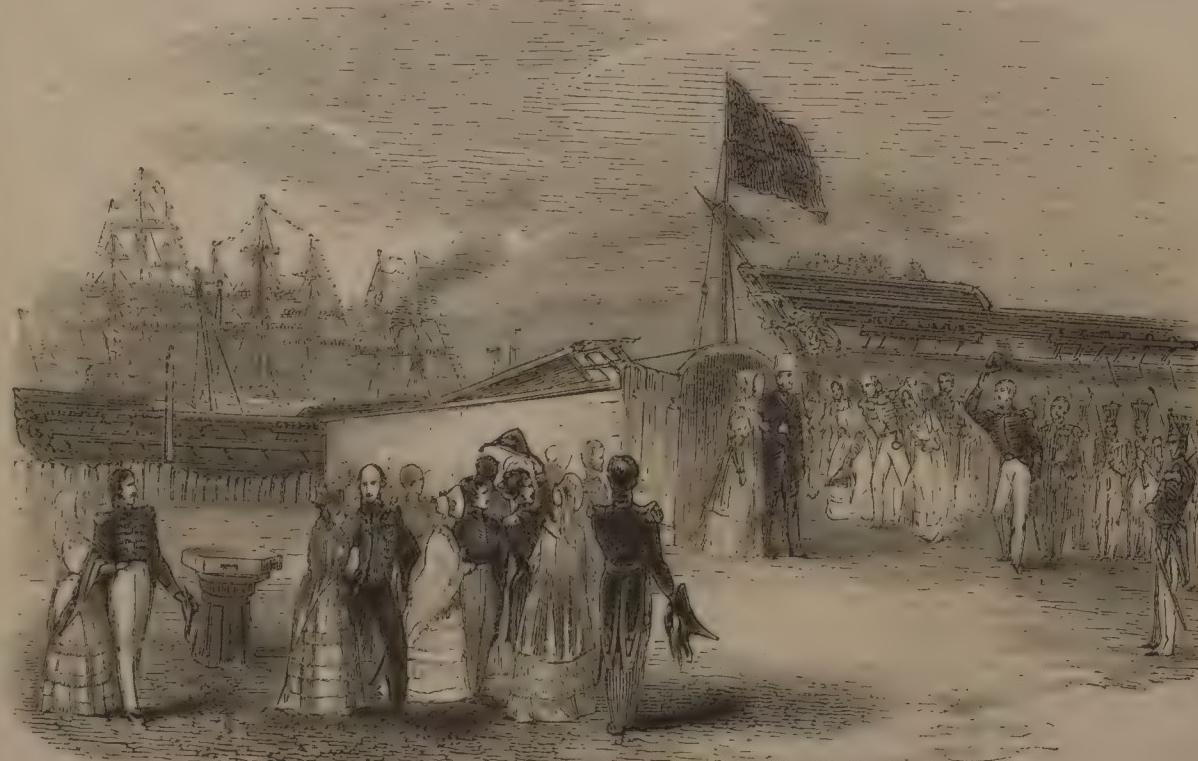
of the Towns of Weymouth and Dorchester, with Portland, Maiden Castle, &c.," superbly bound in crimson morocco, with the following inscription on the cover:—"An humble tribute of respect to her Majesty Queen Victoria, from her faithful subjects of the royal manor of Portland." Immediately on its being known that her Majesty had arrived in Portland Roads, the mayor and corporation of Weymouth, with the civic regalia, put off in the corporation-barge for the Roads, and approached the royal

yacht. After being announced, her Majesty signified her royal pleasure to receive the mayor of Weymouth, on which his worship went on board, and was immediately conducted by the Lord in Waiting to the Queen and Prince Albert, who expressed their sense of the loyalty and attention of the mayor and inhabitants, and said that the want of time alone prevented their landing at Weymouth. Admiral Sir W. Hotham, K.C.B., and Admiral Hancock went off to pay their respects to their gracious Sovereign and Prince Albert, and were presented by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.

In the evening, large bonfires were lighted up on the Nothe and other heights facing Portland. At ten o'clock, there was a grand display of fireworks on the Look-out, and also from the Adelaide and Peterel cutters, in Weymouth Roads, which had a brilliant effect. Shortly after, the royal yacht came to anchor in Portland Roads, as seen in the engraving, the Ariel received orders to proceed to the westward with private despatches.

On Wednesday morning, her Majesty and Prince Albert rose at six o'clock, and at five minutes before eight o'clock the yacht got under way for Plymouth, receiving a royal salute from the battery of Portland Castle; and salutes from the Nothe station and the Adelaide revenue cutter. The royal yacht was accompanied by several steamers. Her Majesty was in excellent health and spirits, having enjoyed a good night's repose. Prince Albert was also in good health, and, with the Queen, looked happy and well. The royal yacht went down channel in good style, and as the day turned out beautifully fine, her Majesty and the Prince must have been highly delighted with the whole line of the coast.

We regret here to record the occurrence of a dreadful accident. It appears that the royal yacht, on arriving off the harbour of Lyme Regis, shaped her course for the landslip, towards which point a general movement was made by a large number of persons, who had congregated to see her Majesty. Among other equestrians thus proceeding towards the landslip, was J. Jacques de Bruen, Esq. His horse, a spirited animal, went at a rapid pace towards the cliff, and on approaching the brink, made a sudden stop; and it is supposed that Mr. de Bruen, on perceiving the danger, and in disengaging himself from the horse, rolled over the frightful precipice—a depth of two hundred feet! The unfortunate gentleman survived but an hour and a half after the accident. The feelings of his brother and friends, who



THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT LANDING AT DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.

landing by the only naval officer at the port, Lieutenant John Spurin, R.N., commanding the Coast Guard station at East Cowes, who had the whole of the Coast Guards drawn up as a guard of honour, and who presented arms to the royal visitors when passing to and from the landing-place.

Her Majesty entered the carriages at twenty minutes past nine o'clock, and in a few minutes was again in her favourite Norris, on entering which, her Majesty required no assistance in finding her former apartments, but immediately pointed out to her Royal Consort that "this was my room, and this was mine also." What were the feelings of our beloved Sovereign at this moment pen could not describe; but every person of mind and taste will frame to themselves an idea of the feelings of our Island Queen at these happy moments, and the various reminiscences which must, in those few moments, have crowded on the mind of her Majesty; in a word, "all the joys of childhood."

On the return of the royal party her Majesty took the new road, and came through the "Duchess of Kent's Gate," the entrance to the splendid estate of George Eyre Brooks, Esq.; and having taken a view of the improvements now progressing on that estate, and the numerous villas in the course of erection, the royal party proceeded along the "Albert and Victoria Groves," and passed close to the church designed by the royal architect Nash), the foundation-stone of which was laid by her Majesty when Princess, in company with her illustrious mother, in September, 1831.

At twenty minutes past nine her Majesty again alighted from her carriage amid the cheers of her subjects, and embarked in her barge, and was soon alongside the royal steamer, which at about ten o'clock got under way, followed by the Cyclops, Prometheus, Lightning, and other steamers. Her Majesty's ship Warspite and brig Grecian left the roads the previous night, and proceeded towards Plymouth. Her Majesty's ship Modeste saluted the royal yacht *en passant*, and then got under way. The royal yacht, accompanied by the men-of-war steamers, proceeded towards the eastward, round the back of the island, with the intention, it was rumoured, of landing at Ventnor, to which place a despatch had been sent overland, and where car-



THE ROYAL YACHT IN BARNPOOL.



MOUNT EDGECUMBE HOUSE.

witnessed the awful scene from the private carriage of the deceased gentleman, may be more easily conceived than described. The deceased was a remarkably fine young man, a wealthy merchant of Holland, and only in his 24th year. A coroner's inquest has been held on the body, when the jury returned a verdict of—Accidental death.]

To return to the royal progress; of which we shall now speak more in detail, as the narrative of the excursion, after the departure of the royal squadron from Portland Roads, appeared only in our late edition of last week.

The royal squadron coasted as near the Dorsetshire shore as they conveniently could, under the careful pilotage of Lieutenant Crispin, of the Vulcan steamer, who embarked in the yacht at Weymouth. The Queen was highly delighted with the scenery, and with great animation made constant inquiries as to the names of places, and the owners of houses which met her view. The neighbourhood from the Exe to the Start attracted her notice; and when off Dartmouth the yacht was brought to, the royal barge was lowered, and her Majesty and Prince Albert and their suite entered, and, steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, made a tour of the harbour. After remaining off Dartmouth for about an hour and a half, the yacht was again got under way; and still keeping the awful cliffs in the vicinity of the Bolt Head and Bolt Tail close aboard, the vessel rounded the Plymouth Mewstone at half past five, and passing round the east end of the Breakwater, took up moorings in Barnpool, under salutes from the Caledonia, Formidable, Inconstant, a Neapolitan double-banked frigate, the Apollo, Virago, Dolphin, and her own escort; as well as the batteries of the Citadel, St. Nicholas Island, Mount Edgecumbe, and Mount Wise. The authorities immediately paid their respects; in the evening a magnificent bonfire, of some hundreds of tar-barrels, was lighted up in the Hoe; and all the ships in the Sound were illuminated and decorated with blue and other lights, and threw up flights of rockets.

At about half-past nine o'clock on Thursday morning, a royal salute announced that her Majesty had left the royal yacht, which, being moored in Barnpool, was only a few yards from the private landing-place of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe. The noble earl had caused a temporary platform to be erected, and steps leading therefrom to the water's edge, for the convenience of her Majesty's landing. Her Majesty was attended to the shore by the Lords of the Admiralty in full uniform, who then returned to the royal yacht to wait on Prince Albert.

Her Majesty then commenced a ramble through that "fair and famed domain, where stately beech, chestnut, and towering pines, appearing to outvie each other, upstretch their lofty heads, and scorn the wintry blast."

Just before 11 o'clock, another royal salute from the ships and batteries announced that Prince Albert had left the royal yacht; and about 11 o'clock his Royal Highness, attended by the Lords of the Admiralty and their Se-

cretaries, in full uniform, arrived at the landing stairs of the dockyard, at Devonport. A guard of honour (marines), with the marine band, were drawn up at the pier, and on his landing, the Prince was received at the top of the stairs by the Rear-Admiral Sir S. Pym, K.C.B., the superintendent, and the heads of the departments; the guard presenting arms, and the band playing the national anthem. The Prince was then conducted through the establishment, and embarked again at half-past 12. The men of the dockyard had a holiday granted them by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Her Majesty held a levee on board the royal yacht, which was attended by Lord Haddington, Honourable Sydney Herbert, Admiral Sir George Seymour, the Hon. G. L. Corry, Admiral Sir David Milne, Lord Aberdeen, the Earl of Liverpool, &c. Among the presentations to her Majesty were Sir Samuel Pym, the Admiral, superintendent of the Dockyard; Capt. Sir T. Fellowes, superintendent of the Victualling-yard; Col. Beattie, commandant of Marines; the clergy of Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport;

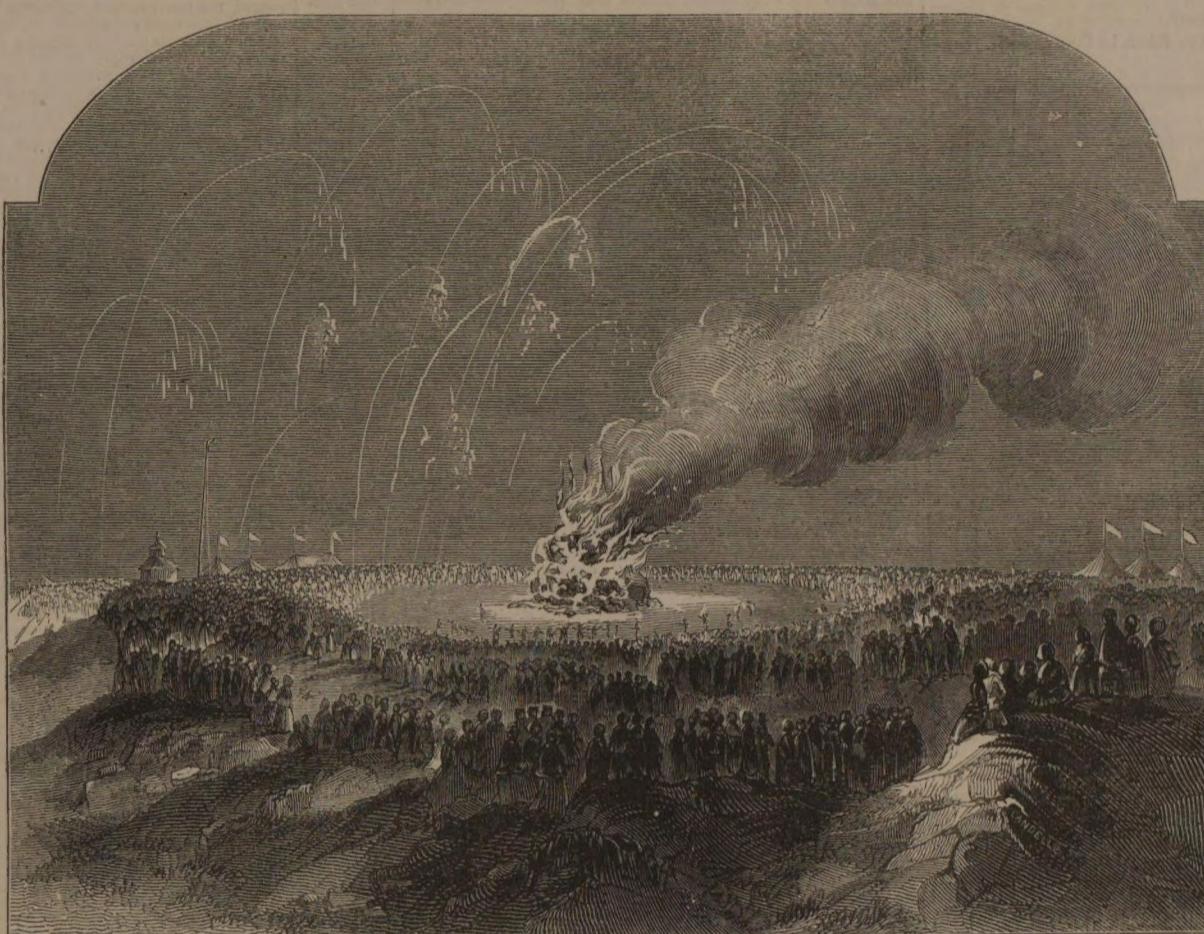
the mayors, aldermen, and councils of Devonport and Plymouth; and all the officers in command of her Majesty's ships and vessels in the Sound and the harbour, the captain of the Neapolitan frigate La Regina, &c. Addresses to her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert from the corporations of Devonport and Plymouth were presented by Lord Aberdeen.

A few minutes after three o'clock, the hunder of the ships-of-war gave notice of the Queen having left the yacht, and the first chime of the half-hour had scarcely struck when the guns of the garrison proclaimed that her Majesty had landed. The Queen and Prince Albert were received upon their landing by the naval authorities of the dockyard, and by Gen. Murray, the military commander-in-chief of the district, who was attended by a very numerous body of officers, all mounted. Her Majesty and the Prince having taken their seats in one of the royal carriages, which was an open one, drawn by four horses, immediately left the dockyard, escorted by the general and his staff. As soon as the Queen and Prince Albert made their appearance outside the dockyard gates they were received with enthusiastic cheering by the assembled multitude. The first carriage was occupied solely by the Queen and Prince Albert, the others contained the Earls of Aberdeen and Liverpool, and others of the household.

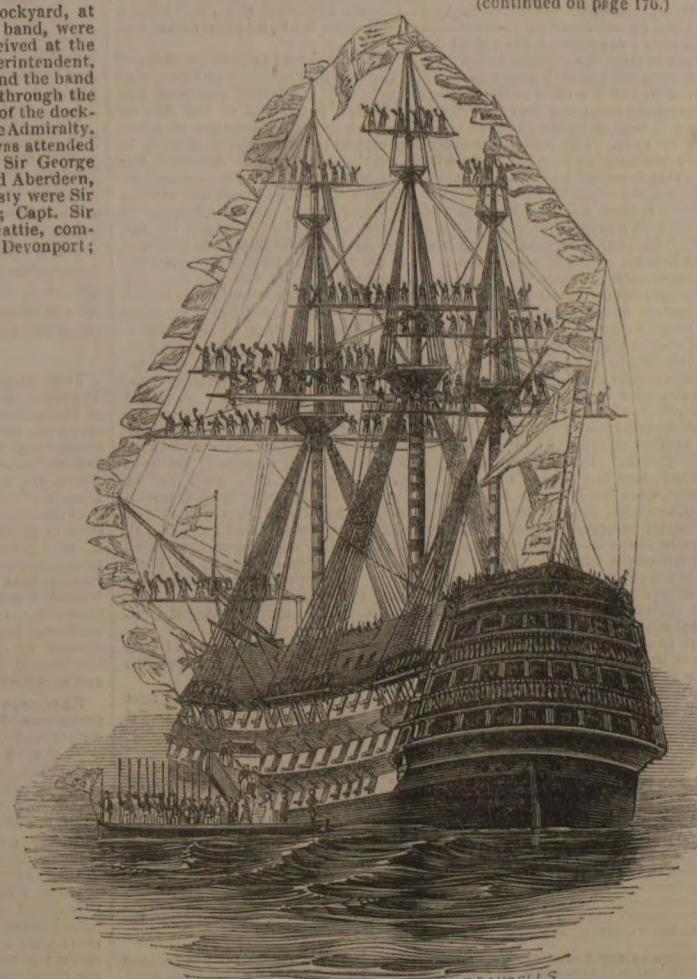
The royal cortège, after passing through Devonport and along the Union-road, was met at the boundary of the borough of Plymouth by the mayor, the town council, and corporate officers, accompanied by the borough police, who preceded her Majesty through the streets leading to the Hoe; and returned thence by nearly the same route to the borough boundary, on the Stonehouse-mill-bridge, where the authorities of Plymouth took their leave.

After leaving Plymouth, the procession returned through Devonport, headed by the mayor, to the dockyard, where her Majesty re-embarked, and went on board the yacht. Her Majesty remained a short time on board;

(continued on page 170.)



BONFIRE ON THE HOE, PLYMOUTH.



ILLUMINATION IN PLYMOUTH SOUND.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO THE CALEDONIA.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PROTESTANT MISSION TO JERUSALEM.—The rector of St. Thomas, Winchester, the Rev. W. D. Veitch, has been appointed examining chaplain to the Bishop of Jerusalem, and also head master of the Missionary College of that diocese.

OXFORD, Sept. 5.—This morning intelligence was received of the death of the Rev. F. E. Bridges, D.D., President of Corpus Christi College. Dr. Bridges died on Sunday last at Ilfracombe, Devon, where he had gone in the hope that change of air would benefit his health, which for some time past has been very indifferent. The rev. doctor was elected president of his college in 1823.

OXFORD, Sept. 6.—This morning died the Rev. Anthony Grayson, D.D., Principal of St. Alban Hall. Dr. Grayson was formerly Fellow of Queen's College, and was appointed principal of the hall in 1824. The right of nomination, unlike that of the other halls, is vested in the Society of Queen's College; a senior Fellow of which generally succeeds to the appointment. It is supposed that the Rev. William Thompson, M.A., nephew of Dr. Grayson's predecessor, will be the new Principal.

CHESS.

Solution to problem No. 37.

WHITE.

R to K R 3rd ch.
P takes P
Kt to K Kt 5th ch.
P takes P
K to K Kt 3rd
Q to Q 5th
B to Q B 2nd
P becomes Q
2nd Q to K B 8th
B to Q Kt 3rd
1st Q to K R 5th ch.
P takes P
P takes P, either direct or en passant, and mates

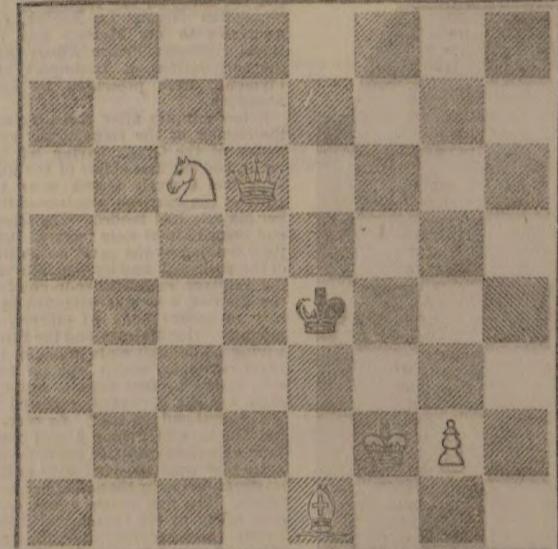
BLACK.

P takes R
P moves
K moves
K takes Kt
K to K R 3rd
K to K R 2nd
K to R sq.
K to R 2nd
K moves
K moves
P takes Q
Pawn moves one or two squares.

PROBLEM, No. 38.

(By J. W., junr.)

White to move, and mate with the Pawn in four moves.

BLACK.**WHITE.**

Solution in our next.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

"Providence," says a trite axiom, "supplies the victuals, but —, worse luck, sends the cooks;" if old Scratch furnishes the Yorkshire *cuisine*, he's a better fellow than prejudice makes him. Should the reader be sceptical we ask him to try one specimen, and then to give his opinion, as an honest man with an honest palate. Let him take, with his accustomed morning's meal, a slice (or slices) of a roasted York ham, the *first cut* of the antecedent day's dressing. By the spirit (or essence) of Mrs. Glass, it maketh our mouth to water; the very thoughts of such mutton are fatness! a most favourable opportunity for the experiment will be the race meeting at Doncaster in the ensuing week, for, of all the savoury merry-makings in Ebor, that is the place for the flesh-pots. Nowhere in England is the course of feeding more orthodox, and, if there be a solitary exception to the general rule of our readers who have never been to the great northern races, let him depart by this night's train (if haply he inhabit the great city), and should the running not come up to his standard, our word for it, he shall find something *racy* enough to content him.

Thus having despatched the company, it becomes us to advertise them of the entertainment they may expect. The approaching meeting at Doncaster will partake of the *éclat* of the last—that is to say, the 1000th, squeezed out of the corporation last year by the noblemen and gentlemen of the Jockey Club will be also forthcoming in the present on the same principle of *peine forte et dure*. The present anniversary closes the five-day meetings; in future the number will be, very wisely, restricted to four. As usual, the two great days will be the Tuesday and Thursday, the former so elevated by its Leger, the latter by its Cup. Either through natural or unnatural causes, there is always a sensation upon the St. Leger; very often a robbery, if, indeed, that ought to be considered anything out of the common on the turf. This year a very handsome premium for a shandy has been held out since Epsom. It backing a horse at odds all through the summer over the St. Leger cannot ensure us a row at Doncaster, then let the glory of the north ever be departed. The Cup is ordinarily a more smooth affair, as the entries for it are only made a few days prior to the event; still we must not despair even of it, for not long since Harkaway assisted us to an energetic *émeute* that gave great zest to the Thursday's flavour. Lord Eginton, the steward, has announced his determination to war to the knife with all defaulters who shall attempt to pollute the spots where rainy gentles congregate, with their nauscent presence. Should this resolution be acted upon, without favour or affection, his lordship will help us to the most select meeting ever known in this land. Most persons desirous of promoting the success of races announce the facilities for reaching as inducements for visiting them. In our desire to supply Doncaster with company, we have to show how the visitor can get away. Those who only wish to be present when the Leger is run (or may leave town by the mail train on Monday night, booking themselves to Rotherham. Thus they will arrive at Doncaster to breakfast (don't let them forget the roast ham) on Tuesday morning, have lots of time for the rooms, and, having seen the event decided which brought them down, they may return to London by 5 A.M. on Wednesday morning; and thus they will find the excursion to their taste we undertake to assure, if haply it jumps with their humours to flavour good fare with good sport. Such promise of pleasure the coming week at Doncaster offers: its business on Thursday at Tattersall's stood thus:

St. Leger.—5 to 1 on Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone (take 7 to 4); 10 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's Prizefighter (taken); 10 to 1 agst Mr. Wrather's Nutwith (take 12 to 1); 20 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's Lucetta colt (take 25 to 1). Latest betting at Warwick, Thursday.—7 to 4 on Cotherstone; 10 to 1 agst Lucetta c.; 11 to 1 agst Nutwith; 11 to 1 agst Prizefighter; 20 to 1 agst Dumpery; Lucetta c. and Prizefighter in great force.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DRILLING IN THE ARMY.—It is stated that, in consequence of the recent tragical occurrence in the 4th Fusiliers at Finsbury, an order is to be issued from the Horse Guards, directing a uniform system of drill for the entire British army.

Officers commanding regiments, whether abroad or at home, may in future provisionally sanction the issue of good conduct pay, immediately after they shall have fully satisfied themselves, by careful inspection of the Records of Service, and of the Regimental Defaulters' Book, that the respective claimants are properly entitled to that reward.

Her Majesty's brig *Fantome* was lost on the 24th of June, on a reef called Las Peñas, below Coloma. The crew were all saved, and the guns had been landed, and taken to Coloma.

RETURN OF THE SOUTH SEA EXPEDITION.—Captain Sir John Ross has just returned from his voyage of exploration to the South Seas. He transacted business at the Admiralty on Tuesday, having run up to town, leaving his ship at Portsmouth. The gallant sailor was in excellent health and spirits, and expressed the greatest satisfaction at the result of his voyage.

On Tuesday detachments of the 3rd Light Dragoons and 9th Lancers, consisting of one non-commissioned officer and 34 ranks and file of the 3rd, and on officers (Cornet King), two non-commissioned officers, and ninety-four rank and file, marched from the

Cavalry Depot, Maidstone, to Gravesend, to embark in the Queen, for Bengal, to join their regiments.

FRANSPORT.—The approaching review of the 10th Corps of the Army of Hanover will be very brilliant; a considerable number of Princes are expected to be present, at which the King of Hanover will command. Besides the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, they expect the King of Denmark, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg and Oldenburg, the Duke of Brunswick and Nassau, and the veteran British hero the Duke of Wellington, besides many members of the German princely families.

APPOINTMENTS.—Commander Samuel Wylford, to the *Sao Jose* guard-ship, vice Richards; Commander H. C. Blindestad is appointed to the *Apollo*, 20, troop-ship, vice Frederick; Master James Underwood, to the *Caledonian*.

PAISLEY MOSES.—Iris, Cambrian, Rattlesnake, Zebra, and Cameleon.—The officers and crews of these vessels, who on the 31st of January, and 1st of February, 1823, were engaged in the capture of goods from a nest of pirates at the island Carabusa, will have the following respective proportions of the net proceeds paid to them on and after the 15th inst.:—Flag (the lion's share), £17 16s. 9d., first-class £21 18s. 11d., second £23 11s. 9d., third £21 11s. 10d., fourth £14. 5d., fifth £9. 7d., sixth £4. 9d., seventh £3. 2d., eighth £1. 7d.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The Poor-law Commissioners have decided that the payment of the salary of vestry clerks is illegal where any such payment is made out of the poor-rates.—A branch railway is now in contemplation to unite the town of Salisbury with the South-Western Railway at Bishopstoke. It will take two years to construct.—It has created some sensation amongst the capitalists of Frankfort that the United States Government has withdrawn its agency from the firm of the Rothschilds, and has transferred it to the Barings. The mistrust which the Rothschilds expressed on occasion of the last American loan is said to be the cause of this measure.—The King of the Belgians arrived at Frankfort on the 26th ult., on his return from Aschaffenburg, where his Majesty had been on a short visit to the King of Bavaria.—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has presented the munificent donation of £50, through the Right Hon. the Earl Howe, towards the building fund of the Queen's College at Birmingham, for the residence of medical students.—A young man was drowned a few days ago at Nottingham through trusting to a life-preserver, which slipped down about his middle and held his head under water.—Two mechanics were suffocated by foul air near Ripley in Yorkshire last week whilst attempting to descend in a well for the purpose of sinking a pump.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have issued orders that from henceforward the Madeira, West Indian, Mexican, and Mediterranean mails are to be embarked and landed at Southampton, instead of at Falmouth, by which the steam-ships will be allowed to proceed direct to their destinations, and the delays that have hitherto occurred will be avoided.

It is understood that Lord Aberdeen's absence with her Majesty in France has occasioned the negotiation for a new commercial treaty with Brazil, as likewise the tariff question with Portugal, to be delayed; but that on his lordship's return both will be commenced in earnest.—A letter from Athens, Aug. 10, states that a gang of twenty-six coiners, Greeks, Turks, Italians, and French, have been discovered and arrested in that city, and handed over to justice. They had been occupied in the fabrication of Greek crowns and French two franc pieces. Other parties connected with this gang, to the number of upwards of 200, have been since arrested, many of whom by birth and fortune belong to the higher ranks of society.—The same epidemic which last year infected a great number of cattle has again manifested itself. The early symptoms of the disease are difficulty of breathing, accompanied with a slight cough; and, if not taken in the first stage, and early remedies procured, it is almost sure to prove fatal.—The subscription in aid of the new movement on the part of the National School Society already exceeds £90,000. Of this sum 630 individuals have contributed no less than £70,000.—We understand that the noble-minded individual who, under the title of "Minimus," lately gave £500 to the City Mission, is Mr. Buget, of Totteridge.—Mr. Callaghan, M.P., has offered his services as one of the 300 "delegates" to form Mr. O'Connell's Repeal Parliament in Dublin.—The Duke de Rovigo, who has recently incurred the ire of Mr. O'Connell, for his animadversions on the repeal movement, is married to the niece of Mrs. McCrea, wife of the Rev. J. B. McCrea, the independent minister, formerly of Dublin, now preaching at John-street Chapel, London.

The last audit of the St. Clement Danes savings' bank presents the following figures.—Deposits, £253,338 8s.; payments and disbursements, £242,936 1s. 1d.; paid to Government by way of annuities, varying from £4 to £20, the sum of £190,407 1s. 1d.—An Act of George III., c. 85, sec. 8, which enacts that all who neglect to pay the rates for the relief of the poor, due and demanded of them, are not entitled to vote or be present at vestries held for making such rates, is being revived, and the parochial authorities of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, have given notice that they will enforce it.—The British and American Mail Company have decided on adding another splendid steam-ship to their line of vessels, already so remarkable for everything to be desired in ships to be employed in such service. The new vessel is to be the same size as the Hibernia.—It is rumoured that Louis Philippe will return the visit of her Majesty in the course of the autumn.—The Archbishop of Canterbury gave an entertainment on Tuesday at Addington Park, to the ministers of his diocese and their wives.—There are about 250 prisoners in the Queen's Prison, and between 300 and 400 in White-cross-street. In the former the inmates are only allowed one quart of porter a day each, and no visitor can be admitted after six in the evening, but may continue until nine o'clock.—Considerable numbers of Irish reapers have made their appearance in Liverpool within the last few days, on their way back to Ireland—a proof that the harvest is pretty nearly ended in the south.—The excavations for a nunnery, to contain thirty inmates, between the village of Sibley and Ratcliffe Hall, Leicestershire, were commenced last week.—The third annual dinner of the subscribers to the British Swimming Society was held on Tuesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, Thomas Wakley, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The dinner was well attended.—Thomas Hart, beerseller, Halliwell, near Leeds, christened his twenty-ninth child on Sunday. Of that number twenty-five are still alive.—It is said to be intended to hold a Dissenting Convention at Birmingham, as soon as the arrangements can be matured, the object being to cement more closely the ties which bind all non-conformists together, and thus to strengthen themselves the more effectually to resist encroachments upon liberty of conscience.

THE EAST INDIA MAIL.—The pigeon express received in the City on Thursday morning from Paris announced the arrival of the British steamer *Malta* from Alexandria, without the Indian mail. The concise statement given is, that the captain had waited six days at Alexandria beyond the usual time for the Indian mail, and, on its non-appearance, sailed on his destination. It is not stated how the account of the arrival of the packet at Malta was brought to France, but the presumption is that it was by the French Mediterranean steamer to Marseilles. The account confirms the apprehension that the steamer from Bombay may have met with some accident in making head against the adverse monsoon in her passage to Suez. As may naturally be supposed, the non-arrival of the mail has created great disappointment in the commercial circles, and as it does not appear to be certain that there is any steamer ready at Alexandria to forward the mail when it reaches that place, the delay may be yet somewhat extended. Independent, therefore, of the anxiety felt to learn the state of the eastern markets, the delay will produce considerable inconvenience to the merchants, as it respects advices and remittances; for in consequence of the established regularity of the arrivals for so long a period, bills are drawn and accepted to correspond to the dates with the utmost confidence.

EXPENSIVE RETURNS.—As a proof of the enormous and unnecessary expense to which the country is yearly put by members of Parliament moving for returns, it may be stated that during the last session one return connected with one of the metropolitan prisons, moved for in the House of Commons, occupied three clerks' upwards of thirty days, and contained, amongst other particulars, upwards of 13,000 names. It was also so weighty that it was almost more than a man could carry, and the printing of it cost about £2000.

STATS OF SOUTH WALES.—By the latest accounts it appears that, by the latest accounts from the seat of disturbance in Wales, it appears that toll-bars are now sinking in importance as a grievance; in fact, most of them are either down or abolished; and objections to the New Poor Law and to tithes, and to high rents, are beginning to stand in the front rank. The tithe-payers now say, "We are determined that no clergyman shall receive more than £100 a year from tithes." In nine cases out of ten they do not receive so much, and very often from every source united not £100 a year in the aggregate.

It is rumoured that a grave has been dug in Dynevor Park, near Llanidlo, the seat of Lord Dynevor, the father of Colonel Trevor, the Vice-Lord-Lieutenant of the county, and a notice has been sent to Colonel Trevor that it is intended for him, and that he is to be laid in it before the 10th of October. As may be easily supposed this has given rise to very serious apprehensions.

POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—A young woman of respectable appearance, named *Hannah Augusta Hippesley*, alias *Morton*, was placed at the bar, before Mr. Hall, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences. Inspector Otway said the prisoner had been convicted about two years back, at Brighton, on a charge of forgery, and received sentence of transportation for seven years; but, in consequence of the intercession of certain influential persons, the punishment was commuted to two years' imprisonment in Lewes jail, from which place she had only a few weeks been discharged.—Mr. Levinson, outfitter, 61, Cockspur street, stated that on Thursday last the prisoner came to his shop and asked for an outfit for a person about to proceed to the East Indies. She gave her address, 12, Paragon, Kent-road, and on a reference being required, also gave the name of the Hon. Fitzhardinge Henry Berkeley, Spring-gardens. In a further conversation she said the name of the vessel was the *Wellington*, commanded by Captain Evans, but declined to give the name of the broker. Witness said it was usual for him to provide boxes on receiving an order for goods going abroad, but she replied that she had procured them at Goddard's, in Cheapside, from whom she had purchased a piano; in fact, she was about to become the wife of a captain in the 21st Regt. Madras Native Infantry, for whom she would require a complete outfit, and as it was a delicate matter to describe the quantity and quality of the articles she might want, she was shown into the drawing-room to hold a conversation with witness's wife upon the subject, but ultimately no order was received. On her return to the shop she selected six silk handkerchiefs and a satin scarf to show to her "intended," which were to be returned on the following day if not approved of; and witness having some misgivings as to the truth of her story, sent his lad after her when she left, when she was traced to a gin-shop, and then to a pawnbroker's, in Long-acre, where she pledged the articles.—Ordered to be remanded for a week.

UNION-HALL.—John Thompson, a genteel-looking youth, was charged before Mr. Cotttingham, with attempting to rob Mr. Foster, a commission agent, of a purse, containing nine sovereigns and some silver. The complainant stated that about eleven o'clock that morning, as he was crossing Blackfriars-bridge, he felt a tug at his coat-pocket, and was just in time to prevent the prisoner from snatching his purse out. He immediately seized the prisoner, who was rescued from him by several of his associates, who struck and kicked him. The prisoner denied the charge, and said that he never had a lock turned on him before. Two policemen, however, said that the prisoner was one of the "swell-mob." He was committed for three months to the treadmill.

LAMBETH STREET.—**BRANDING PAUPERS.**—A most wretched-looking object, whose only articles of wearing apparel consisted of trousers and jacket, the latter having the words "Camberwell parish" and "stop it," painted over different parts of it, was brought before Mr. Henry, by a policeman, who found him begeeing in Church-lane, Whitechapel. The unfortunate man, in reply to the questions of the magistrate, said he was a "navigator," and a native of Cheltenham; and after being employed for some time on the Cheltenham and Gloucester line of railroad, had gone to Dover to seek for another job. He got employment for some time, but was again thrown out of work. He wandered about for some time, and being without the means of procuring a lodging, had applied to Camberwell workhouse for a bed. He was admitted amongst the casual poor, and on the following morning was given the jacket he then had on.—Mr. Henry: The truth, I suppose, is, that you destroyed your own clothes while in the workhouse?—The man, who said his name was Thomas Wood, replied that such was the case, and he had done so on account of their filthy state.—Mr. Henry said it was most unseemly to have a person like the prisoner traversing the streets of the metropolis in such a dress. In the first place it led to public inconvenience, by crowds of people following him about; and in the next, independent of the odium it would bring on the parish, its officers would have to attend at the different police courts to which the pauper would be taken by the police on account of the words "Stop it," which were placed so prominently on the jacket. The worthy magistrate then directed a constable to go to Whitechapel workhouse, and obtain a coat and shirt for him. This was done, and Mr. Henry told the gatekeeper he might take the jacket home with him. The well-dressed functionary seemed by no means to relish his worship's directions, and said he had other places to call at, but would send for it.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Since our last statement a fair average supply of English wheat has been received up to Mark-lane, in, for the most part, good condition. On each market-day the show of samples has been good, yet the demand has proved rather steady though at a decline, in some instances, of from 1s to 2s per quarter. For all kinds of foreign wheat, both free and in bond, there has been scarcely any inquiry, and prices may be considered somewhat easier. The duty having reached its lowest point for the present, or 1s per quarter, soon anxiety began manifested by the importers to realize from vessel. Barley, owing to the large quantity of free foreign pressing on the markets, has met a dull inquiry, at barely late rates. The duty for malt has proved heavy, but no material variation can be noticed in its value. Oats, beans, peas, and flour have remained about stationary.

ANIMALS.—English Wheat, 23s 4d; Barley, 4s 6d; Malt, 57s 0d; Oats, 4910 qrs.; Flour, 57,470 sacks; Irish: Wheat, 23s 4d; Barley, 4s 6d; Malt, 57s 0d; Oats, 17,770 qrs.

English.—Wheat, 23s 4d; Barley, 4s 6d; Malt, 57s 0d; Oats, 17,770 qrs.; Peas, 23s 4d; Rye, 3s 4d; Linseed and Norfolk malt, 6s 6d to 6s 12d; Malt, 6s 6d to 6s 12d; Chevalier, 6s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 1s 2d to 2s; Kingston and Ware, 6s to 6s 12d; Chevalier, 6s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 1s 2d to 2s; potato ditto, 1s 2d to 2s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; white, 16s to 18s; maple, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; white, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; ditto, old, 3s 4d to 3s 5d; grey peas, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; maple, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; white, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; Town-meal oats, 1s 2d to 2s; ticken beans, new, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; ditto, old, 3s 4d to 3s 5d; potato ditto, 1s 2d to 2s; ticken beans, old, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; boilers, 2s 6d to 2s 7d per quarter. Town-meal oats, 1s 2d to 2s; ditto, old, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; Dantzig, red, 5s 6d to 6s; white, 5s 8d to 6s 12d; beans, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; peas, 2s 6d to

lines, and the market for them has closed in a very sound and healthy manner, indications of a further advance being very evident in many of these securities, which are founded on enterprise and on capital invested in them in the United Kingdom.

BRITISH FUNDS AND LONDON BANKS.—Three per Cent. Consols, 95*1/2*; Three per Cent. Reduced, shut; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Reduced, shut; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Consols, 102*1/2*; Bank of England Stock, shut; East India Stock, 26*1/2* to 27*1/2*; London and Westminster Bank Shares, 23*1/2*; Union Bank of London Shares, 10*1/2*; London Joint Stock Bank Shares, 12*1/2*; East India Settlement, 7*1/2* premium; Exchequer Bills, 5*1/2* to 6*1/2* premium; Consols for the October Settlement, 95*1/2*; Long Annuities, 12*1/2* to 13*1/2*.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARES.—London and Brighton, 2*1/2*; London and Birmingham, 2*1/2* to 23*1/2*; London and Dover, 2*1/2*; London and Greenwich, 4*1/2*; London and Blackwall, 4*1/2*; London and Croydon, 1*1/2*; Birmingham and Derby, 4*1/2* to 5*1/2*; Birmingham and Gloucester, 5*1/2* to 5*1/2*; Birmingham and Manchester, 2*1/2* to 2*1/2*; Grand Junction, 20*1/2* to 20*1/2*; Great Western, 3*1/2* to 8*1/2*; Bristol and Exeter, 5*1/2* to 6*1/2*; Eastern Counties, 5*1/2*; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 5*1/2*; Great North of England, 6*1/2* to 7*1/2*; Manchester and Leeds, 8*1/2*; Manchester and Liverpool, 2*1/2*; North Midland, 7*1/2* to 8*1/2*; Midland Counties, 7*1/2* to 8*1/2*; York and North Midland, 10*1/2* to 10*1/2*; Cheltenham and Gloucester, 2*1/2*; South Western, 5*1/2* to 6*1/2*; Hull and Selby, 4*1/2* to 4*1/2*; Royal Mail, Minas, 5*1/2* to 6*1/2*; Real del Monte Loan Notes, 11*1/2* to 12*1/2*; Bolanos Scrip, 5*1/2* to 6*1/2*; United Mexican, 2*1/2*.

FOREIGN NATIONAL SECURITIES.—French Five per Cent. Rentes, 12*1/2*; exchange 25*1/2* to 25*1/2*; French Three per Cent. Rentes, 32*1/2*; exchange 25*1/2* to 25*1/2*; Russian Bonds, 11*1/2* to 12*1/2*; Austrian Bonds, 11*1/2* to 12*1/2*; Neapolitan Bonds, 10*1/2* to 11*1/2*; Belgian Bonds, 10*1/2*; Danish Bonds, 3*1/2*; Spanish Five per Cent. Bonds, 10*1/2*; Ditto Bonds, 2*1/2* to 2*1/2*; Portuguese Bonds, 4*1/2* to 5*1/2*; Dutch Five per Cent., 10*1/2*; Dutch Three per Cent., 6*1/2*; Colombian Bonds, 2*1/2* to 2*1/2*; Chilean Bonds, 10*1/2* to 12*1/2*; Peruvian ditto, 2*1/2*; Mexican Three per Cent., 3*1/2* to 3*1/2*; Brazilian Bonds, 7*1/2* to 7*1/2*; Buenos Ayres Bonds, 7*1/2* to 7*1/2*.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

WAR-OFFICE. Sept. 5.—1st Life Guards: Cornet and Sub-Lieut. Henry Lowther to be Lieutenant, vice Alexander; Edward Colston, gent., to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Lowther;—4th Dragoon Guards: Lieut. John Gore Townsend to be Lieutenant, vice Blake;—15th Light Dragoons: Lieut. Maurice Lynch Blake to be Lieutenant, vice Townsend.

1st Foot: Lieut. Grindam Phillipps to be Lieutenant, vice Byrne; Ensign Spencer Van-stuart to be Lieutenant, vice Phillips; Gentleman Cadet Henry Christopher Marlott to be Ensign, vice Van-stuart;—11th: Lieut. Edward Lynch Blisse to be Captain, vice Brown; Ensign John Wallop D'Oyley to be Lieutenant, vice Blisse; John Alexander Hunter, gent., to be Ensign, vice D'Oyley;—4th: Brevet Col. Henry Earl of Uxbridge to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice George Johnston; Major Duncan Alexander Cameron to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice the Earl of Uxbridge; Capt. Charles Dunsmore to be Major, vice Cameron; Lieut. Charles Murray to be Captain, vice Dunsmore; Ensign John Walter Wedderburn to be Lieutenant, vice Murray; Ensign Charles Fraser, to be Ensign, vice Wedderburn;—63rd: Sergeant-Major Charles Fraser to be Ensign, vice Lane; Arthur J. Le Grand, gent., to be Ensign, vice Fraser.

STARS.—Major Peter Farquharson, to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the forces serving in Jamaica (with the rank of Lieutenant-colonel) in the army; Vice Turner; Lieut.-Col. T. S. Pratt, to be Deputy Adjutant-General to her Majesty's troops serving at Madras, vice Mountain.

UNATTACHED.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Turner, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Brevet Col. J. Grant, and Brevet Major O. Pilling, to be Majors.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Deputy Inspector-Gen. J. F. Clarke, M.D., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals, vice Linsworth; Deputy Inspector-Gen. J. Robertson, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, vice Clarke.

COMMISSIONAR.—Deputy Assist. Commissary-Gen. W. F. Mends, to be Assistant-Commissioner-General.

ADMIRALTY. Sept. 5.—With reference to the note added to the *Gazette* of the 23rd December last, the under-mentioned promotions have taken place, in consequence of the recent war in China; the commissions dated 23rd December, 1842—

Lieutenants to be Commanders—H. J. Laxon, J. C. Bynon, V. A. Massingberd, J. C. M. Touzani, T. Woodgate.

Majors to be Lieutenants—S. S. Shore, J. Reid, W. F. W. Parkinson, W. P. Johnson.

BANKRUPT.—S. H. ANGIER, Philpot-lane, City bookseller.—B. BACON, Anchors-street, Shoreditch, silk manufacturer.—G. H. BUSH, Edgware-road, upholsterer.—T. GINN, jun., Chilton, Suffolk, maltster.—T. MOLINSUX, Manchester, silk-manufacturer.—G. TAYLOR, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire, mercer.—R. HODGSON, Sunderland, tea-dealer.—H. B. JONES, Birkenhead, Chester, plumber.—A. C. COOPER, Evesham, Worcestershire, draper.—N. MORRELL, Bradford, Yorkshire, provision-dealer.—J. FALKINGHAM, Bradford, Yorkshire, bacon-factor.—J. SUMSBY, Malton, Yorkshire, hatter.—E. THORNETCROFT, jun., and G. THORNETCROFT, jun., Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, iron-manufacturers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—J. STEWART, Leith, merchant.

FRIDAY, SET. 8.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE. Sept. 5.—Royal Regiment of Artillery: Captain and Brevet Major L. Whitty to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Stewart; Second Captain G. H. Hyde to be Captain, vice Whitty; First Lieut. J. N. A. Freese to be Second Captain, vice Hyde; Second Lieut. E. J. Paterson to be First Lieutenant, vice Freese.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—R. RICHARDSON, Wapping, anchor maker.

BANKRUPT.—J. G. FORSTER, Aldgate High-street, tailor.—A. LESLIE and W. SMITH, St. Dunstan's hill, City, merchants.—L. FENNER and W. FENNER, Fenchurch-street, merchants.—R. MURPHY, Manchester, draper.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The Average Price of Brown or Muscovado Sugar for the Week ending Sept. 5, 1843, is 34*1/2* d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

BIRTHS.

The wife of Mr. Charles Harris, jun., of 25, Bow-street, and 66, Commercial-road, Lambeth, of a daughter.—The lady of William J. Nash, Esq., of Bedford, of a daughter.—At Bath, the wife of the Rev. Paul A. Bedford, of a daughter.—In Oxford-square, the wife of John P. Judd, Esq., of a son.—At Leamington, the lady of Wakehurst Peyton, Esq., of Wakehurst-place, Sussex, of a son.—At Hampstead, the lady of Robert Bradford, Esq., of a son.—At Hatton, Middlesex, Lady Pollock, of a daughter.—At 18, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, the wife of G. Mai, Esq., of a son.—At Westbrook, Lady Georgiana Ryder, of a daughter.—At Kensington, the lady of J. Forbes, Esq., of a son.—At Beech-hill, near Haddington, North Britain, Mrs. W. A. Bethune, of a daughter.—The lady of the Rev. W. H. Landen, of Steeple, Pembroke-shire, of a daughter.—In Harley-street, the lady of N. W. Kindersley, Esq., M.C.S., of a daughter.—At Cold-harbour, Gosport, the wife of Lieutenant W. Elworthy Trisscott, R.N., of her Majesty's ship St. Vincent, in attendance on her Majesty, of a son.—Mrs. Frederick Capes, of a daughter.—The lady of Thomas B. Peufold, Esq., of Steyning, Sussex, of a daughter, stillborn.—In Devonshire-street, Portland-place, the lady of J. Marston, Esq., of a daughter.—In Victoria road, Kensington, the wife of Mr. Charles G. P. Windsor, of a son.—In Lyndhurst-road, Peckham, Mrs. Edward Hopewell, of a son.—At Clapham Brewery, Mrs. Charles Field, of a daughter.—At Gloucester-crescent, Regent's park, the wife of T. H. Frazer, Esq., of a son.—Mrs. C. Wentworth Dilke, of a son.—At Heathfield, Hants, the lady of James Muriel, Esq., of a daughter.—At Crescent-lodge, Stockwell-park, Mrs. D. W. Lucas, of a daughter.—Mrs. Miles Besle, of Bishopsgate-street, of a son.—At Stoke Newington, Mrs. W. S. Vardy, of a daughter.—At her residence, 50, Berners-street, Mrs. James Rae, of a daughter.—In Grosvenor-crescent, the lady of Matthew Bell, Esq., of a son.—At Bayswater, Mrs. N. Cooke, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Avon Dasset, Warwickshire, George, son of the Rev. R. Howard, of Scarborough, to Caroline, daughter of the Rev. R. G. Jeaston, rector of Avon Dasset.—At Bentworth, James Cooke, Esq., of Bush-hill, Surrey, to Sarah, daughter of the late William Lawrence, Esq., Lee, Bucks.—At St. Martin's, John Chapman, Esq., of Hambleton, Berks, to Mary, daughter of Mr. R. Ryan, Buckingham-street.—At Widley, Hants, G. B. Hellard, Esq., to Sarah, daughter of Charles Winkworth, Esq., Comproller of Customs, Ramsgate.

At Shenley Church, Mr. Henry Wood Gabb, fourth son of the Rev. J. A. Gabb, rector of Shirenewton, Monmouthshire, to Mary Sophie, eldest daughter of J. T. Secretan, Esq., of Rowley-green, Herefs.—At Hayes, Peregrine, fifth son of W. Birch, Esq., of Wreatham-hall, Norfolk, to Anna Charlotte, second daughter of Colonel Grant, of Hayes-park, Mid-dlesb.—At St. Luke's, Chiswick, Mr. John Edmund Richard, to Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. John McCallan, of William-street, Knightsbridge.—At St. James's, Robert Wade, Esq., surgeon, of Dean-street, Soho, second daughter of Lieutenant Batt, R.N., Deal.—At St. Paul's, Finsbury, John Crossland, of Fenchurch-street, son of Robert Crossland, of Old-field-nook, near Leeds, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Churchill, of Bunting-street.—At Trinity Church, Chelsea, Robert A. Allen, Esq., of the Grove, Bellingham, Essex, to Henrietta Eliza, third daughter of Henry Wyke, Esq., of Sloane-street.

COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTRESSES, equal to Horse-hair, and less than one half the price. It is a well-known fact that, from the peculiar chemical properties of the fibre, no IRON WILL HARBOUR IN IT.—TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT FIBRE CARPET, Matting, and Bedding Warehouse, 42, Ludgate-hill, Established for the sale of articles made from Cocoa-nut fibre, under Wilkey and Co.'s Patent.

SILVER PLATE.—T. COX SAVORY'S Pamphlet of Prices, with outlines, may be had gratis, or will be sent post free if applied for by a paid letter. The contents are the prices, weights, and patterns of new and second-hand Silver Spoons and Forks; new and second-hand Tea and Coffee Services; Waiters, Silver-edged Plated Goods, the new Plated or White Metal Spoons and Forks; Watches, Clocks, Cutlery, Ladies' Gold Neck Chains and Jewellery.—T. COX SAVORY, 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

OLD GILDING, LACQUER, and BRONZE; however dirty or tarnished, rendered equal to new by UPTON'S PARISIAN DETERGENTS. The effect is sudden, astonishing, and lasting; trouble merely sponging the surface, and expense, only a few pence for the largest gilt frame. Fly-spots are at once removed—no necessity, therefore, to cover from the fly. Gold Detergent, 2*1/2* d. per bottle; Lacquer and Bronze, 1*1/2* d.; and Lamp, 1*1/2* d. All are innocuous and inoffensive.—Sold by UPTON and CO., Manufacturers, 33, George-street, Hanover-square, and 66, Basinghall-street.—Established nearly forty years.—Trial free of charge.

DEATHS.

At Saint Briac, France, Elizabeth, Countess de Rosmorduc, only daughter of the late Sir Ralph Woodford, Bart., aged 64.—At Mincaster, aged 84, John Salmon, Esq., one of the ancient Vaudouls, late of Venice and Trieste.—At Gloucester-place, Camden-town, Ann, relict of the Rev. C. Hill, in her 80th year.—Accidentally drowned, near Norwich, Mr. Robert Wells, of Canonsbury square, Islington, in his 21st year; also his brother, Mr. Alfred Wells, of Norwich, in his 22d year.—At Adelphi, South Australia, aged 37, George, eldest son of George Dispensier, Esq., of Oxford.—Mrs. Douglas Maclean Clephane, of Torloisk.—At Wauchope, Roxburghshire, T. Brown, Esq., late of Musselburgh.—At Harrington, where he had gone for change of air, Mr. John Webster, late of Clive street, Calcutta, aged 49.—At Eccleshall, Staffordshire, John Smith, late sergeant in the 1st (or Royals) Dragoons. He went through the Peninsula War with that regiment, and fought at the battle of Waterloo, where his horse was shot under him. He has left a widow, near her confinement, and three small children, totally unprovided for.—At Clinton, after a few days' illness, in the 73rd year of his age, the Rev. James Tate, M.A., canon residentiary of St. Paul's, and vicar of Edmonton, Middlesex.—Mr. Robert French, of the Downs-farm, Northfleet, Kent, in his 65th year, much lamented by his family and friends.—At Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire, Mr. Robert Rodgers, of Liverpool, solicitor, aged 73.—At Tardebigge-green, in her 51st year, Miss Collet.—At Mountford-crescent, Islington, Mrs. Mary Whinfield, widow of the late John Whinfield, Esq., of Gateshead, Durham.—Edward, the son of Mr. Wm. Blyth, of Shad's-terrace, Hill-street, Finsbury, after a short illness, aged 21.—At Newark-upon-Trent, in the 75th year of his age, Edward Smith Godfrey, Esq.—At Milton, Kent, after a few hours' illness, John Dallinger, Esq., formerly of Herford, in the 66th year of his age.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after 7 o'clock on Thursday Evening.

A RESPECTABLE and well-educated Young (Married) Man wishes for a Situation as CLERK or SECRETARY, or any similar occupation. Can give the most satisfactory references as to ability, character, &c., and also Security, if required. Address, F. Y. G., Post-office, Stony Stratford, Bucks.

CHASTON'S PATENT INDIAN-RUBBER ELASTIC CORN PLAISTERS are now admitted to be the most unique and best to eradicate either HARD or SOFT CORNS. From their elastic quality they can be worn with perfect ease, however tight the boot or shoe fits the foot. Invented and prepared by B. CHASTON, Chemist, Watton, Norfolk, and sold in Boxes 1*1/2* d. each.—N.B. On receipt of Thirteen Stamps (free) a box will be forwarded also free to any part of the kingdom. May also be had of Edwards, 87, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

S. JOHN'S WOOD.—To be LET, with immediate possession, and in complete repair, the handsome detached HOUSE and PREMISES, Dudley Villa, 26, Grove-end road; containing nine bed-rooms, two drawing-rooms, large dining-parlour, school-room, kitchens, &c., with unusually convenient offices and fixtures; large dining-parlour, well planted with numerous fruit trees in full bearing.—Address to the Proprietor, Mr. CHALLANER, 17, New Church-street, Edgware-road, for particulars.

FURTHER TIME REQUIRED.

THE Public is respectfully informed that the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION will REOPEN on MONDAY, the 18th of SEPTEMBER. The period of the close will be fully occupied in perfecting the novel and extraordinary power of ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRIC MACHINE, which, with a new feature in the Microscope, and other novelties, will be introduced on the re-opening.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—CLAUDET'S DAGUERREOTYPE PORTRAITS, plain and coloured, taken Daily at the ROYAL ADELAIDE GALLERY. This wonderful art has lately received very important improvements. Price of a single portrait, One Guinea; colouring, 5*1/2*. Duplicates half-price. As the operation must be done in the shade when the sun shines, cloudy weather is no impediment.

N.R. M. CLAUDET supplies artists with Plates of his own manufacture, Object-glasses, Backgrounds, and all the Chemicals, including his Instantaneous Solution.

ANOTHER MOST AMUSING NOVELTY has just been added to the GLACIARIUM, at the Baker-street Bazaar, viz., a GLACIER, composed of the ARTIFICIAL ICE, on which Skaters and Sledges rapidly descend to the Frozen Lake, forming with the Panorama of Lucerne and its snowy Alpine Scenery, a delightful resort. In the evening it is beautifully lighted, and enlivened with chaste Music, and is most attractive.—MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, Skating First-rate.—Admission, One Shilling. Children, Half-price.

THE SHRINE OF NAPOLEON, or GOLDEN CHAMBER,

containing the camp bed on which he died in exile, late the property of Prince Lucien, for which Madame TUSSAUD and SONS paid 550*1/2*; the Cloak of Marengo, the magnificent Cot of the King of Rome; the original Picture of Napoleon, for which he sat to Lefèvre; Maria Louise, by Gerard; his master-piece; the King of Rome, from life; Lucien, by Lethière; the celebrated Military Carriage purchased by M. Bulwer, with the Authority of Government, from the Prince Regent, for 25*1/2*; the Table of the Marshals, valued at 12,000*1/2*; Clothes he wore as an exile—being altogether a matchless exhibition. Madame TUSSAUD and SONS, Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square. Admittance, one large room, 1*1/2*; two rooms of Napoleon and Chamber of Horrors, 6*1/2*.

THE CHINESE COLLECTION, HYDE PARK CORNER.—

This unique Collection consists of objects exclusively Chinese, and surpasses in extent and grandeur any similar display in the known world. The spacious saloon is 225 feet in length, and is crowded with rare and interesting specimens of terra. This Collection embraces upwards of sixty figures as large as life, portraits from nature, appropriately attired in their native costume, from the mandarin of the highest rank to the wandering mendicant; also many thousand specimens in natural history and miscellaneous curiosities, the whole illustrating the appearance, manners, and customs, and social life of more than three hundred million Chinese.—Open from Ten till Ten.—Admittance, 2*1/2* to 6*1/2*; Children under Twelve Years, 1*1/2*.

ROSHERVILLE GARDENS, near GRAVESEND.—On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, there will be a GRAND ARCHERY FETE, OPEN TO ALL ENGLAND. The following Prizes will be shot for:—First Prize, a SILVER CUP, value Ten Guineas presented by the Proprietor. Second Prize, a SILVER TANKARD, value Five Guineas, by subscription of half-a-guinea each. Distance, 80 Yards, and 60 Yards. Revestments of all kinds may be had on the grounds. The Admission to the Garden, as usual, Sixpence each. Evening Fete, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Fireworks, Monday and Wednesday.—The Steam-boats call at the Rosherville Pier every half-hour.

IMPROVED ELASTIC GAITERS FOR LADIES, which afford convenience by drawing on without lacing or buttoning, and comfort and neatness, without pressure; they are made in black and coloured silks, cashmere, and worsted of various textures, suitable for boote, the sea-side, the carriage, promenade, or equestrian wear. Can be forwarded in a letter from POPE and PLANTE, manufacturers of all the best descriptions of hose, 4, Waterloo place, Pall-mall.

GEORGE and WALTER YONGE, 156, STRAND, beg to inform their friends and the public, that they are now DISPOSING of their valuable and modern STOCK of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELLERY, at very Reduced Prices. That on and after Michaelmas the Business will be conducted by WALTER YONGE, who hopes, by increased exertion, to merit the continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on them jointly.

FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c., of best manufacture, at prices that will enable purchasers to save 20 per cent. Iron fenders, 1*1/2* to 6*1/2*; superior bronze ditto, 3*1/2* to 10*1/2*; fire-irons, 4*1/2* to

and the royal party then went to view that stupendous national work, the Breakwater, upon which they landed, and remained some time ere they returned to the yacht.

In the evening, there were bonfires and fireworks. The column on Mount Wise was illuminated, and looked very splendid. On the Hoe a very large bonfire was kept alight for several hours. It was fed with tar-barrels, and gave an immense light. But by far the most magnificent sight of the whole was afforded by the men-of-war in the Sound. At nine o'clock, when the gun fired, the whole of them manned their yards, each man having a blue light in his hand. Few who have not witnessed an illumination of this description on board a man-of-war can form an adequate idea of its splendour. Two of our illustrations represent these old English rejoicings.

The patent of his Royal Highness Prince Albert's appointment as Lord High Steward of Plymouth was presented to his Royal Highness in a marble box, made from a portion of the Breakwater. It was not given into his own hands, but presented, with the address, through the Earl of Aberdeen.

On Friday morning, at nine o'clock, the royal yacht got under way from her moorings at Barnpool, and proceeded at half speed through the Sound and Cawsand Bay, and out to sea by the western passage of the Breakwater. While passing through the Sound, her Majesty was saluted on her departure by all the men-of-war in the port, and by the batteries on shore. The yards of the shipping were manned, and their crews, as the royal yacht passed them, gave three hearty cheers.

When off the Breakwater, the yacht hove to for a few minutes, to enable

her Majesty and Prince Albert to view the whole scene before putting out to sea. A few minutes before ten o'clock she took her departure, steering towards the Eddystone Lighthouse, which the royal party was desirous of closely inspecting. From the Eddystone, the yacht steered to the westward, towards Falmouth, which she made about half-past one o'clock, and came to an anchor off St. Paul's Castle. Her Majesty did not land at Falmouth, but proceeded from the yacht into the harbour in the barge, accompanied by Prince Albert. Salutes were fired from the forts and shipping, and the crowds which lined the shore cheered most enthusiastically. The mayors and corporations of Falmouth, Penryn, and Truro, put off in boats to wait upon her Majesty, and were most graciously received; and the Queen expressed herself much gratified with the manner in which she was received at this port, particularly with the immense number of boats which awaited her on her entering, and attended her *détour* in the barge around the inner harbour.

While her Majesty was here, she, together with Prince Albert, paid a visit to the Caledonia, 120. The Queen and the Prince were received on board by the gallant commander-in-chief at this station, Admiral Sir David Milne, and by the Lords and Secretary of the Admiralty. The officers were all in full uniform, and the men dressed in blue jackets and white trousers. The Marines were drawn up in line on the poop, and formed the guard of honour, to receive her Majesty upon her coming upon the quarter-deck. Lady Milne, Lady Dobson, and Miss Mary and Miss Euphemia Cochrane, who were on board, were presented to her Majesty, and most graciously received.



THE ROYAL VICTUALLING ESTABLISHMENT.

The royal party, attended by Admiral Sir David Milne and Captain Milne, went over the lower, middle, and main decks of the ship, which they minutely inspected, and expressed themselves in terms of high approbation at the admirable state of the vessel. One of our engravings illustrates the royal visit of inspection.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, after inspecting the Caledonia, returned in a barge to the royal yacht, the men-of-war saluting and manning their yards as her Majesty went to and returned from the Caledonia. Between five and six o'clock, the St. Vincent hove to in the offing, and telegraphed with the Caledonia, which was then lying in the Sound. After which the Caledonia and Formidable got under way and joined the rest of the squadron, and the whole of them proceeded over with the royal yacht to Treport, on the coast of France. She was accompanied by a fleet of men-of-war, consisting of the St. Vincent, 120, Captain Rowley, with the flag of Admiral Sir C. Rowley; Caledonia, 120, Captain Milne; Camperdown, 101, Captain Brace; Formidable, 80, Captain Sir Charles Sullivan; Warspite, 50, Captain Lord John Hay; Grecian, 16, Commander W. Smyth; Cyclops, steam-frigate, Captain H. Austin; Tartarus, steamer, Captain F. Bullock; and Prometheus steamer, Lieut.-Commander Lowe.

There were several yachts of the various royal yacht squadrons at Falmouth to receive her Majesty. From the hour of the royal yacht first taking

up her moorings in Barnpool, on Wednesday evening, until her leaving, there was an immense fleet of boats laden with well dressed persons constantly surrounding her, with the exception of a very limited time during the night, when all would be clear; but they would assemble again at day-break, and remain until a late hour at night.

The two engravings, with which we, for the present, conclude our illustration of "Her Majesty's Marine Excursion," are the Royal Victualling Establishment, and the Breakwater. The Sound is a considerable inlet of the English Channel, three miles wide at the entrance from Penlee Point on the west, to the opposite headland on the east, and extending inland about three miles to the citadel and town of Plymouth. Across the middle of the Sound stretches the Breakwater, or dyke, formed of loose stones, having a total length of 1700 yards, or nearly a mile, viz., 1000 yards in the centre, which runs nearly from east to west, with a continuation of 350 yards at each end, turning more to the north, and forming a considerable angle with the direction of the centre. The efficiency of the Breakwater as a protection to the harbour, has been proved in many severe gales. The splendid range of buildings known as the Victualling-house, was built some years since, under the superintendence of Sir John Rennie, and is, in design, one of the handsomest of the Government establishments.

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The two engravings, with which we, for the present, conclude our illustration of "Her Majesty's Marine Excursion," are the Royal Victualling Establishment, and the Breakwater. The Sound is a considerable inlet of the English Channel, three miles wide at the entrance from Penlee Point on the west, to the opposite headland on the east, and extending inland about three miles to the citadel and town of Plymouth. Across the middle of the Sound stretches the Breakwater, or dyke, formed of loose stones, having a total length of 1700 yards, or nearly a mile, viz., 1000 yards in the centre, which runs nearly from east to west, with a continuation of 350 yards at each end, turning more to the north, and forming a considerable angle with the direction of the centre. The efficiency of the Breakwater as a protection to the harbour, has been proved in many severe gales. The splendid range of buildings known as the Victualling-house, was built some years since, under the superintendence of Sir John Rennie, and is, in design, one of the handsomest of the Government establishments.

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up her moorings in Barnpool, on Wednesday evening, until her leaving,

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